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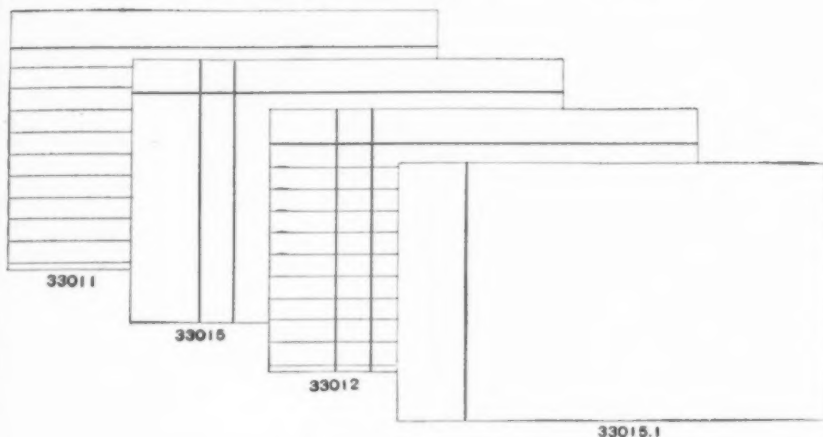
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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THE date of the 1915 A. L. A. conference has been fixed for June 3-9 inclusive, and the University buildings at Berkeley, opposite San Francisco, will be the place of meeting. The date is intended to make it possible for college librarians to be present, with time to reach the home base before Commencement Day, and the place gives opportunity for visit from day to day to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, within easy reach without the discomfort of housing in the crowded city. The Association will owe much to the University of California for this proffered hospitality. The time also makes it possible for those from the East to return by the northern routes and enjoy the wonderful mountain scenery of the Canadian or our own northern Rockies, and the great national parks which will be at their best in the month of June. The travel plans will be announced later, and they will be so arranged as to give to those who visited southern California in 1911 full opportunity to journey in northern California, and though it has proved impracticable to attempt to include the Panama Canal in the official plans, this route offers a pleasant alternative for personal journeying. The mid-winter meeting at Chicago becomes more comprehensive each year. This year it is coincident with the annual meeting of the American Historical Association, so that librarians will have a double opportunity. Besides the Council meeting and that of the Publishing Board, both A. L. A. meetings proper, there will be the conferences of the League of Library Commissions, the college librarians of the Middle West, and the normal and high school libraries. Let us rejoice that in this country of peace, these peaceful conferences are still possible, as nowhere else.

It is gratifying to reassure the library profession, as we have double authority to

do, first from the report of Miss Hasse who has safely returned from Leipzig, and secondly from recent correspondence from that city, that the Exposition of the Book and Graphic Arts was kept open through the period planned, and that the English, French, and Russian buildings were intact and their contents safe. The treasures in these three buildings were removed for safe keeping, when the buildings were closed, to the Museum at Leipzig, and the buildings placarded with notices that they were under the protection of the German Government and must not be harmed. During September, a fair though decreased attendance was maintained, reaching twenty to thirty thousand on Sundays and holidays. The American Library Exhibit has been put in safe hands, but it is not expected that it will be shipped back until spring, so that unfortunately it will not be available, as originally planned, for display at the Panama Pacific Exposition when it opens February 20. As the circular of the committee indicates, new exhibits will have to be obtained.

We are requested to add on behalf of German agents that it is both unnecessary and inexpedient to transfer orders for German periodicals and books to agents in other countries who are seeking that business. We are informed that no German periodical of importance has been discontinued, though some have been decreased in size, and that all are regularly mailed to subscribers throughout the world. We regret to say that they do not reach their destination regularly, and that American libraries are much concerned lest important sets should be broken; but this is owing to delays and difficulties incident to transportation in war time, which cannot be remedied by any change of method in ordering. This is of course true as to importations from

all the belligerent countries on the Continent. The *LIBRARY JOURNAL* is taking special pains to safeguard foreign libraries which preserve sets of the *JOURNAL*, and it is to be hoped that foreign periodicals will take like precautions.

ONE of the best kinds of what is essentially co-operative work is illustrated in the new catalog of books on architecture issued by the Boston Public Library, largely through the instrumentality of Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge. This supplants the early catalog of twenty years ago, and incidentally shows the remarkable growth of books on this subject, especially in ancillary details, such as mural painting and wall decoration otherwise, and the development of architecture and the subordinate related arts. Furnished to libraries practically at cost of manufacture, this valuable piece of work makes duplication by other libraries of like work quite unnecessary. It is so well done that it is done once for all, until there comes time and occasion for a revised reissue. Every library should be prepared to take advantage of this effort at co-operation by spending its dollar for a copy of this catalog, for few communities are so small as to be without an architect or at least a carpenter who will want to know through what books he can obtain the best information on a specific problem before him. With the general system of library exchange to supplement such a catalog any reader can thus be posted to know what book he wants and put in position to obtain the book through library loan if it is not to be found in the local library. How admirable an example is this of the final outcome of our American library system!

ANOTHER kind of co-operative work has rather fallen behindhand than made progress in recent years. We refer to the preparation of special bibliographies for circulation amongst library readers, as, to take a present example, a purchase list of good books to buy for children at Christmas time.

The New York Public Library issued such a list two years ago and last year published a supplement, but this year it has not found sufficient new material of value to issue a second supplement. A list of this sort issued by such a library should be a general standard and serve the purpose of any library desiring to put such a list at the service of its readers. The New York Public Library has not been unwilling to furnish editions to other libraries, but there is still a tendency on the part of smaller libraries to print lists of this sort, each for itself, notwithstanding the cost of individual enterprise. We are always prepared to make announcements through the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* of catalogs of this sort in preparation or published, of which other libraries may obtain editions. Every hour or every penny saved in this wise adds in other directions to the efficiency of a small library, and if the smaller libraries will take advantage of the work of the larger in this field the total saving will be great indeed.

THE card catalog has made its entry into the courts in a French case recently before the Tribunal of the Seine, involving the question of copyright. It was held in the case of cards on "The science of cosmetics" exhibited at Brussels, that as the cards were simply records of individual titles arranged alphabetically, there was no originality in the cards or in their arrangement to justify copyright protection. The decision implied that had the cards an original character, as for instance an annotation or other individual features, they might have been protected. This would mean that in a country where no formalities are required catalog cards involving original labor could not be copied without authority. In the United States the question would take another shape, as the copyright law requires the formality of entry and of notice printed on the copyright work, and the fee in most cases would be prohibitive unless it were decided that a series of cards could be protected under one copyright entry.

THE LIBRARY AND HISTORY STUDY*

By W. DAWSON JOHNSTON, *Librarian, St. Paul Public Library*

A REPORT of the Committee of Review of the College Entrance Examination Board, lately made public, says that examinations in history set by the board showed the largest percentage of failures of any set by that body, and that a reconsideration of the history requirements must soon be undertaken if a higher percentage of pass marks is not forthcoming. Professor MacDonald of Brown University in a paper in *Education* for June entitled "College entrance requirements in history," agrees with those making the report and feels that perhaps too much emphasis has been laid on collateral reading. Professor Sioussat in the *History Teacher's Magazine* for September takes issue with him. He does not think that too much emphasis has been laid on collateral reading, but fails to offer any other satisfactory explanation of existing conditions. In fact, both Professor MacDonald and he seem to incline to the view that it is the lack of equipment of the teachers which is chiefly if not solely responsible for the failure of historical teaching. In a sense this is true, but it is, I am certain, equally true that the equipment of the history teachers is not inferior to that of other teachers, and that the failure of the students to pass these examinations shows the inadequacy of the examinations as much as it does the inadequacy of teaching. In other words, the standards of the College Entrance Examination Board are no longer the standards of the majority of history teachers. At the same time one who is much interested in the advancement of historical teaching cannot but admit that we are far from having a clear idea of the aims or methods of historical teaching, and in particular, very far indeed from having a clear idea of what collateral reading should be required and how library resources may be organized in order to get it done most effectively. Yet collateral reading and library research constitute the main difference between the old and the new methods of historical teaching.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEE OF SEVEN

After the publication of the report of the Committee of Seven of the American Historical Association on the study of history in schools in 1898, the textbook method of instruction in history was definitely abandoned and the laboratory method adopted. Boys and girls, it was said, do not remember one-tenth of one per cent. of all the facts they are asked to learn in history courses, and the most radical were bold enough to say that the facts would be of no use to them even if they could remember them. There seemed to be general agreement among the leaders of opinion that history could keep its place in the curriculum only as a disciplinary study, and that in teaching emphasis should be laid upon historical method rather than upon historical fact.

At the same time, however, little organized effort was made to adapt methods of teaching to the new ideal, and little effort made to equip historical laboratories. The Committee of Seven said that the library should be the center and soul of all study in history and literature, and that no vital work could be carried on without books to which pupils might have ready and constant access. "History more than any other subject in the secondary curriculum," they declared, "demands for effective work a library and the ability to use it."

The committee observed that few schools require as many as 300 pages of collateral reading a year, and that three-fourths of them had no specified requirements whatever, but it made no effort to indicate what the minimum of collateral reading should be.

The committee described library conditions as equally unsatisfactory. Practically every school, it said, recognizes that a library is necessary and has a few books more or less wisely chosen and more or less antiquated, but it is still easier to get five thousand dollars for physical and chemical laboratories than five hundred dollars for reference books. As a consequence few schools have good collections of even the

* Read at the meeting of the Minnesota Educational Association, St. Paul, Oct. 23, 1914.

standard secondary writers, and even schools with considerable libraries seem unable to add the new books of importance. Yet in full view of these facts the committee merely recommends the establishment of a library in each school and the display of its book collections on open shelves.

In the third place it recognized the value of instruction in historical method in general and in bibliographical method in particular and gave expression to their feeling in a few benevolent platitudes to the effect that teachers should develop the power of using books gradually but systematically. In the earlier years teachers should read to the class passages from entertaining histories. In later years pupils should do their own reading and to some extent find their own reading. "Let the pupil learn how to understand and use pages," they said, "before he uses books; and let him learn how to use one or two books before he is set to rummaging in a library." In other words, they observed, teach pupils how to use intelligently tables of contents and indexes, and also how to turn to account library catalogs and indexes to general and periodical literature. But beyond making these rather sophomoric recommendations they did nothing either to systematize bibliographical instruction or indicate what should be the minimum of requirements in this direction. Pupils were still left to rummage in the library.

Later the Committee of Five on the study of history in secondary schools appointed in 1907 included in its investigation an inquiry upon school equipment for teaching history. But its report published in 1911 contained no definite information with regard to conditions, and no comment upon conditions beyond the vague statement that the equipment for the teaching of history in most schools was quite inadequate.

Again, the Committee of Eight on the study of history in elementary schools in their inquiry asked to what extent supplementary material was introduced, but only reported that it appeared to be difficult to secure sufficient appropriations for the purchase of this material, adding the somewhat academic observation that the public library under the control of the school board does

at times render effective co-operative service.

Indeed, it was left for a committee of the Council of Teachers of English to outline the problem created by the new conditions of history teaching and throw some light upon a possible method of solving the problem. This committee found that the equipment cost per pupil in history as well as in English was very much less than for any other subject which requires extensive equipment. To be exact, it found that the history equipment cost per pupil in 60 schools reporting was \$2.39 and that the average annual increase per pupil was 22 cents. These facts, it seems to me, indicate more clearly than any report made by historians that the subject of historical equipment should receive more serious consideration.

Side by side with these facts may be placed those given in the report of the U. S. Commissioner of Education for 1910 regarding the number of students of history in secondary schools in this country. In that report, he said that in 8,097 schools there were 406,784 students of history, in other words 55 per cent. of all pupils in secondary schools. That means that in St. Paul, for example, there are in the public high schools alone about 1,670 students of history. The effective direction of the reading of this great body of students constitutes a problem which is of interest not only to the teacher but also to the librarian.

It is not possible on this occasion to do more than outline the problem as it presents itself to a librarian, but even an outline may be useful as far as it goes. In the first place, I may say, the librarian as such is not interested in the aims and methods of historical teaching, except in as far as these make it necessary for him to provide the material required by teacher and pupil, and provide what is wanted, when it is wanted, and where it is wanted.

It may be desirable to determine the minimum amount of reading which should be required in general, but whether it is or not, it is desirable that in each school the amount of time which can and should be given to reading in each subject should be determined, the required and recommended reading listed, and both pupil and librarian advised not only as to what is to be re-

quired and what recommended, but also as to when the required reading is to be done, and how many are expected to do it.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATION

In determining what books should be provided at any point, the number of copies of each which should be provided, and the number of seats for readers, it is necessary to know not only what number of pupils are expected to use the books, and how much time is allowed for the reading, but also where the reading can be done most effectively and most easily. In other words, it is necessary to decide which books should be placed in the class room either permanently or temporarily, which in the school library either on reserved shelves or on open shelves, and which may be left to the public library to supply from its own shelves either for reference use or for home reading.

And here again we must be influenced in a large measure by the grade of pupil. The younger pupil must do most of his work in the class and in the class room, but the more mature student will do the better part of his work in the school library and in the public library, and should receive as much if not more credit for work of this kind than for attendance at recitations.

We must be influenced also by considerations of economy. The classroom library cannot be made a substitute for the school library and should not be, nor can the school library be made a substitute for the public library. For this reason a measure of centralization of library administration is desirable. Without it the teacher with the loudest voice is likely to have the advantage in the distribution of funds for equipment, books are likely to remain in a school or classroom after the use for them has passed, and the greatest needs of the school in respect to library equipment are apt to be slighted.

DUPLICATION OF BOOKS

At the same time it is essential that the books in common use be duplicated in large numbers, especially in the elementary courses and in required reading. In the field of general history much has been done to improve conditions and incidentally re-

lieve the pressure upon libraries by the publication of collections of illustrative material from original and other sources. In the field of local history, too, something has been done. The Rhode Island Department of Education, for example, published among its "Rhode Island educational circulars" an historical series relating to local history and intended primarily for use in schools. The Minneapolis Public Library publishes a series of mimeographed sheets relating to Minneapolis and vicinity for the same purpose. Much more may be done by commercial publishers, by school departments, by historical societies, by libraries, and by local newspapers to facilitate the documentation of elementary historical research.

USE OF SYLLABI

If duplication of copies of books or of extracts from books, is the one thing useful in the successful organization of required reading, a syllabus is the thing most needed in the direction of recommended reading. At present it is customary at the expense of the time of teacher or pupil to write this outline on the blackboard and ask pupils to copy it, or to dictate it to the class. In either case the bibliographical references are ordinarily incomplete or inaccurate, or if they are not they are rendered incomplete and inaccurate by the copyist. The result is not bibliographical guidance but a series of bibliographical puzzles. The only remedy for this condition of affairs is the preparation of syllabi. These must be compiled by the teacher but in their compilation the teacher should receive the assistance of the librarian, and if the school cannot print or mimeograph them the library must.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INSTRUCTION

By means of required reading and by means of a course of recommended reading it is possible to conduct a student far on the road to historical learning, but it is not possible to give him even an elementary knowledge of historical science and method, it is not possible to make him an independent student or give him the freedom of the library without systematic bibliographical instruction. Whether this instruction be given by the teacher of history or by the

librarian or by both is immaterial, provided the instruction be good. For my own part I feel that general bibliographical instruction should be given by the librarian and special instruction by the specialist, that the teacher of the more advanced courses in history should require a certain degree of bibliographical skill, should assign exercises intended to develop such skill, and include in examination papers questions which will determine what progress has been made. Bibliographies and answers to bibliographical questions may very well be turned over to the librarian for examination and grading.

SURVEY OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

I do not know whether the survey committee has included in its plans provision for an inquiry into the requirements regarding collateral reading, the extent of library collections, their organization and administration, the amount and character of bibliographical instruction. If it has not, I hope that it will do so. Information with

regard to present conditions is the first step toward improving them. We need to know not only how large our library collections are in general but also what proportion of the collections relate to history, and how many volumes are added annually. We need to know whether the pupils in our history classes are registered borrowers from the library, and how much time they spend in library work. We need to know how much the books recommended for reading are actually read. A state survey along these lines may, I believe, accomplish almost as much as a national survey toward defining this problem and toward indicating how it may be solved. The time is past when teachers should depend upon pupils for information as to the sources of the library and its administration; teachers of every subject and especially teachers of history should have first hand information upon this subject, and not only with regard to local conditions but with regard to conditions in other communities which are superior to those at home.

SPONSORS FOR KNOWLEDGE. II

OUTLINE FOR A NATION-WIDE INFORMATION SYSTEM

By G. W. LEE, *Librarian, Stone & Webster, Boston*

THE first article entitled "Sponsors for knowledge"* suggested the need for a general information system and had the following recapitulation:

"People ask multifarious questions, for which they get irresponsible answers.

"Signs of the times indicate a widespread restlessness to systematize answering questions through reliable sources.

"A desire for organized method has recently been expressed by several librarians at their annual meeting.

"Librarians, as natural reference workers, are particularly fitted to initiate such a method."

Upwards of twenty-five responses to the appeal thus made encourage the belief that there is a general readiness to have such a

system created. The responses have come chiefly from prominent librarians in America and England. While almost none go so far as to say, "I will be one of the promoters," yet, between the lines, it is easy to read that many would gladly join in, if once the organization were launched as a serious undertaking. A few quotations, selected from comments of those who would have the American Library Association, the Library of Congress, or "Washington," the prime mover or the headquarters, may be of interest:

"There is no doubt but that a bureau such as you outlined would be of great value to those who use the public libraries of this country. It is a great misfortune that the A. L. A. is so organized as not to have any sufficient income for such purposes."

"In the event, of course, that it would not be feasible to locate such bureau at the

*Reprinted from pages 48-54 of the *Stone & Webster Public Service Journal* for July, 1914; a few copies still available for distribution gratis. Abstract in *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for October, 1914, page 792.

national headquarters of the A. L. A., the location elsewhere would be better than not to have any at all."

"I will join with you in the effort to have a research headquarters located wherever you choose, provided you will combine with it an effort to put the A. L. A. headquarters in the same place and consolidate the staffs and the work."

"I understand the Carnegie Institution and the Smithsonian Institution are doing to a limited extent something of this sort, although I do not know that they have gone about it systematically. It seems to me, however, that the whole thing ought to be a national undertaking, and handled by a national institution, such as the Library of Congress, for example."

"I must thank you for your paper on 'Sponsors for knowledge,' and especially for your picture of the Library of Congress as the national library."

"I think that we do need headquarters for research work, and perhaps Washington does offer opportunities that no other city does, especially along government and federal lines."

Assuming from the above that an information system founded upon special libraries and special departments of general libraries is needed, how shall it be brought to pass? Suppose a request were to go forth from the American Library Association headquarters urging all A. L. A. members, and all others who will, to send (on forms furnished for reply if desired) a record of their strength on subjects in which they consider themselves relatively strong, and upon which they would be willing to be looked to as sources of information; would there not result within a few weeks a most valuable new asset for the Association, as well as the beginning of an information system whose evolutionary course could hardly be stopped?

While the A. L. A. or the L. C. could most logically embark in such an undertaking, doubtless the work could be effectively done by any one of several other accredited bodies, such as the Special Libraries Association, "The Index Office" (Chicago), the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the American Tel. & Tel. Company, Sears,

Roebuck & Company, or, in default of these, the Boston Co-operative Information Bureau, with perhaps a change in its title.

What sort of specialties would thus be recorded? is a pertinent question. It is easy to suggest an answer by referring to the American Library Annual. In its 1913-14 edition there is a goodly list of special libraries and of private book collectors (which, by the way, with their courteous permission, might at once be recorded as the nucleus of the *magna* catalog). Referring to the tabulation of Special Libraries, pp. 196-197, we may note the following as typical of what ought to be found in the records: American Bankers' Association, sponsor for all knowledge of *banks and banking*; American Tel. & Tel. Co., for all knowledge of *accounting* and of course for everything pertaining to *telephone and telegraph*; Wisconsin Tax Commission, likewise, for *taxation*; Investors' Agency (New York), *corporation statistics*; Philadelphia Commercial Museum, *statistics of foreign countries*; Insurance Library Association of Boston, *fire insurance*; New York Public Service Commission, First District, *public service regulation*; Bureau of Railway Economics (Washington), *railway economics*; Steel Works Club (Joliet), *steel working*; Studebaker Company (South Bend), *vehicles*; United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, *forestry*; American Brass Company (Waterbury), *metal working*; B. F. Goodrich Company (Akron), *rubber*; Social Service Library (Boston), *social service*; Women's Educational and Industrial Union (Boston), *women's work*; etc., etc. And from the 35-page list of Private Book Collectors, of which over two hundred are recorded under New York City alone, we have the suggestion of a vast wealth of special repositories of knowledge, whose keepers should need but a polite invitation to render most of it available through a responsible channel. To be sure, these collections are not all on different subjects, nor all on subjects that would often be called for by the research worker. Random selection, however, from the New York City list will indicate what might be most helpful to the very many (or the worthy few) if better known, viz.: revenues of nations; early

Dutch; New York City; Hungary; angling; stained glass; hymenoptera; Spanish law; gems and precious stones, etc., etc. And if such is the diversity of New York City specialists, what may we not expect from the country at large? And would the average collector snarl at the request to share a little of his knowledge? Not if he is as properly educated as the very fact of his collecting gives evidence of.

But is there not vastly more specializing and storing of information than even the American Library Annual has yet recorded? What about the publishers of technical journals? We know that some are mere purveyors of news and make little pretense of knowing what they published last year. They shove in the material that comes their way or that they have fished for as timely news, and that is the end of it. There is an effectual weekly or monthly newspaper, and they confess that they haven't the facilities for knowing much of what they have printed. If their publication has an index, that is the best they can offer to the inquirer who looks for something which appeared in their columns a year or two ago. But has not the day arrived when the respectable editor may legitimately be looked to as able to find substantially every contribution to knowledge that has gone into the publication he represents? A sign of the times is an editorial in the *Electric Railway Journal* for Aug. 1, p. 194, entitled "Information clearing houses." It was written in approbation of the general proposition for systematized sponsorships for knowledge, and ends by saying that "a movement for a central index bureau ought to be inaugurated by leaders in the library field, but it will take time to initiate this movement. In the meantime this paper will be glad to act as a clearing house for information relating to electric railways and will systematize the filing of such data of this kind as may be sent to it, so that the information will readily be accessible to subscribers. The editors believe that this is part of their duty to their readers."

The question arises, Are you not likely to have overlapping returns—more than one sponsor for accounting, or for gas, or Shakespeareana, or what not? In all proba-

bility, Yes! and the assignment of the chief sponsor will be a matter of business detail.

It may be objected, why the need of an organization on national lines when ninety-nine per cent. of the questions can probably be answered in most large cities? We may say that if all large cities were like New York, a local organization might reasonably suffice; but as yet even New York is not organized, and from Boston and elsewhere New York is often informed of its own sources of information which it was not yet aware of. And such is the case the world over, in accordance with the old saying, "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." The existence of our Boston bureau has brought to light individuals and organizations in New York that seem ready and anxious for the moment when they are to come co-operatively together and to know each other; and, while waiting for local organizations to be formed, the central bureau might well inform many a man of a neighbor who has the facts that would be most helpful to him.

Moreover, we in Boston could cite many questions which need to be handed about far and wide before the answer will come. "What is Australian Bee?" We know it is a beverage-making substance, in vogue several years ago; but as to its constituent part, one is likely to get satisfaction only through chance knowledge—and this in whatever locality the question should come up. "The rainfall of a tropical country," we found to be known not by our local weather bureau, but by a certain professor. The facts of a village enterprise in Connecticut were inquired about from one individual to another, until finally a member of the "Bald-Headed Club" answered by writing up the story in a country newspaper, a copy of which the questioner received.

Then comes the question, Will each and all bother to give information without charge? By no means. Some organizations exist for the very purpose of selling information, while others, particularly libraries, by their constitution and bylaws, if not by their very charter, are obliged to give information without charge. But, of course, many specialists, and incidental possessors of facts that are particularly in demand,

may most legitimately look for money compensation in return for what they from their vantage ground can produce forthwith upon request; else, why may the surgeon who was glad of \$50 for saving a life ten years ago be discontented with less than \$500 for a similar performance today?

The central catalog could tell of the terms, and the central organization would naturally have the duty to protect both givers and receivers from imposition. In providing a channel of free advertisement it would be important to provide (or gradually build up) a censorship as to the reliability of information that has thus been made publicly available. The experimental stage would certainly exist, and therein the experiences of the Boston Co-operative Information Bureau would have their value. The local units would indeed be most appreciated. A knowledge of Silver City, as the center of information on silver, would hardly help the man in New York City to borrow an authoritative book on silver from his business neighbor, or know offhand where to get a telephone answer from a silver expert who may have an office in town. Regardless of whether the Boston bureau should serve as the organizing center for a larger scheme, it might well serve as a pattern to follow (or possibly to avoid) for undertakings that aim at a quick and more personal service for their respective communities.

And what about a name, so that people may readily talk about it? Call it the Information Bureau System until a more satisfactory one can be found.

And what other functions than to act as a clearing house of people who know things or have things? Plenty else. Here is a memorandum for a docket of possible activities (national and local, unless otherwise indicated), from the easiest functions, which call for little additional assistance, to some of the most difficult and Utopian, which could hardly be assumed without a large clerical force, and only after the system had matured:

1. Guaranteeing loans between members, so that the unusual may be borrowed with some degree of safety.

2. Card indexing periodicals subscribed for in any part of the locality, the headquar-

ters itself having a list of the whereabouts of rare periodicals throughout the country. (Union lists for larger cities not uncommon to-day. Boston is having a new one made.)

3. Reservoir libraries—one having been informally started in connection with the Boston bureau.

4. The availability of maps of distant places (*e. g.*, Shanghai, Valparaiso, Auckland, etc.), which would be useful to business prospectors, as well as to intending travelers.

5. Correspondence auction, such as is now carried on by the Boston bureau. (Note that such publications as Poor's Manual, bankers' directories, McGraw Lighting and Power and Electric Railway Directories for a year past, often go unsold, yet might be appreciated by many public libraries, which could hardly afford to buy the latest copies, some of these costing as much as \$5.00 apiece.)

6. An organized center of knowledge of a town's activities and the scope of its sociological undertakings—charities, commercial organizations, foreign language clubs, educational centers, etc.

7. Systematized collections of catalogs of publishers and second-hand dealers.

8. A museum of new books, *i. e.*, co-operation with the publishers, to enable a community to have the latest books in one place, where they could perhaps be borrowed on a circulating library basis. (Local.)

9. Providing for secretarial work and headquarters for organizations that are not sufficiently strong to have a home of their own. (Local.)

10. Providing for the co-operative buying of books not generally needed, but of value to the business man, like Garecke's "Manual of electrical undertakings," and other directories, which public libraries can hardly afford to purchase every year and keep up to date. (Local. We are at work on this in Boston now.)

11. Standardizing of books and book reviews. (National.)

12. Business directory in card index form and a card index of publications similar to Pitman's "Where to look."

"Rome was not made in a day"; neither

could these functions, however simple most of them may seem, go into operation with the opening of an information system. But they could well be entered on the *docket*, and the docket could be looked over once in a while to see if anything may have been suggested that the time is now ripe for.

To the above list might also be added most of the items on the docket for the Boston Co-operative Information Bureau, which are recorded in its *Bulletins* and which may be worth citing below. Some are, or may soon be, accomplished facts, while some are likely to remain mere suggestions into the indefinite future. They are listed according to accession number, as follows:

(1) To make available knowledge of the publication of the state and city documents as soon as received from the public printer.

(2) To consider the establishment of a center of registration of back numbers of periodicals not bound, from which the separate copies can be borrowed.

(3) Center of information on the value of reference books used for various purposes: encyclopedias, dictionaries, etc.

(4) The availability of topographic maps and maps generally for borrowing purposes throughout the community.

(5) A registration of dates of events in Boston, so that by inquiry as to what is proposed for weeks and months ahead one may be able to arrange his own functions so as not to conflict.

(6) To incorporate.

(7) To publish a year book.

(8) To receive and have available opinions looking to an all-round estimate of things open to criticism, *e. g.*, types of furnaces, gas stoves, lamps, vacuum cleaners, etc., etc.—and why not summer hotels?

(9) Standardization of bills, business cards, letter paper, etc., as to format and general makeup. If, for example, business cards were regularly made 3 inches by 5 inches, with a catchword in the corner to indicate the bearer's business, would they not oftener be filed than thrown in the waste basket?

(10) A reservoir library system for the storage of books not in demand, whether

those of the larger libraries or of business libraries. This might possibly be worked out to a certain extent by an interloaning system whereby one library would care for the books of another during a limited period.

(11) Competent opinions on publications of every description. (The bureau currently receives many publishers' announcements.)

(12) A list of dealers in back numbers of periodicals and where to buy certain rare periodicals, locally and generally. The American Library Annual gives a list of booksellers and indicates second-hand dealers, but with no further comment.

(13) To advertise the auction as a medium for waning as well as exhausted editions. At present persons desiring copies of "The library and the business man" and *Bulletins* 1 and 2 of the bureau may possibly get them at the next auction price.

(14) Negotiate subscriptions for periodicals that are not altogether wanted by an individual concern, but yet collectively wanted in the community.

(15) Announce function of "secretariat" and itinerary center for persons sojourning in the city, by performing, as it were, the services of private telephone operator.

(16) Social arranging—invitation addressing, shopping agency and such functions as the bureau could act as sponsors or medium for by securing, or having list of, persons available.

These two articles on "Sponsors for knowledge" are in themselves an invitation to express opinion as to the need for and practicability of the scheme suggested; and the writer will welcome comments, to be collected and collated for the next step that may wisely be taken.

The political party in this country that will first be practical with the people, and that will first get what it wants, will be the political party that first takes literature seriously. Our first great practical government is going to see how a great book, searching the heart of a nation, expressing and singing the men in it, govern a people.
—GERALD STANLEY LEE, in "Crowds."

EVENING WORK WITH CHILDREN*

BY MARTHA E. POND, *Librarian, Manitowoc, Wisconsin*

We as librarians are striving in our work from day to day, to give to the public the best possible service. We try to render that service in the most efficient way, giving to each patron, whether man, woman, or child, the help he needs. We must plan to give to each one the time and attention which he wishes, without favoritism to any. The time in every library is necessarily limited, and unless we are blessed with a large staff, a condition which does not often exist, we must conserve the time and be most careful in our disposal of it, that we may be able to satisfy all who may have claim upon it.

The adults and children constitute our public. We must render good service to both. How much of our time shall be given to each? The natural time for the children to come to the library is during the day, particularly after the schools are closed, from four to six o'clock. In most libraries they are expected at that time and special preparation is made to serve them at the children's desk and in the reference department. The natural time for the adult patron to visit the library is during the afternoon and evening, especially the evening, since men and women who are employed during the day are not free to come until that time.

A question which is being considered by many librarians at present is, "Can we do evening work with children?" or, "How does the presence of the children in the library in the evening affect the service rendered to the adults?"

Let us consider some of the problems which arise when both the adults and the children are in the library at night. There is the matter of desk service. Either it is necessary for two people to be in attendance at the desk, or else the service is crippled, the attention divided and people are made to wait. During the day an extra attendant can usually be on duty to look after the children, but with a small staff it is hard to arrange for two at night. Or,

if the library is so small as to be able to have only one person in attendance at any time, should she be obliged to submit to the same strain at night that she has had during the day? Will an attendant, working alone in the evening, feel that she is giving the best service, if she is obliged to keep the busy man waiting while she is looking up something for the boy who came in twice before six o'clock, or can she successfully aid the high school boy in selecting material for his debate, if she has one eye on the group of boys in the children's room who are waiting for the moving picture show across the way to open? Granted that there are other children in the room who are quietly reading, nevertheless, the extra attendant is needed, the same supervision is necessary as during the day time and often the discipline problem is more in evidence than at any time during the day. Sometimes it is true, that only under such circumstances is there a discipline problem at all. There is a novelty to the child in being out at night, which results in a friskiness that is not always easy to curb, and the attendant must be constantly on the alert.

Conditions, of course, vary in different localities, but we found that service, supervision and discipline were the things most affected by having the children in the library in the evening. We formerly closed the children's department at seven-thirty. Close observation showed that the children who frequented the library most between six and seven-thirty were those who lived in the immediate neighborhood of the library and who were in the habit of coming in several times a day; those who used the library as a place to meet if they were going to the moving picture show, athletic practice or dancing school; and those boys who wandered in aimlessly from the streets for a few minutes, about whom there was sometimes the odor of cigarettes. We found it necessary for two people to be in attendance until seven-thirty for the sake of supervision, and that the service to adults should not be affected. When it was time to close the children's department, they were apt to

*Read at the Michigan-Wisconsin Library Association Joint Meeting, Menominee-Marquette, July 29-31, 1914.

become unruly and noisy as they left the building, thereby disturbing readers in the reading rooms. Sometimes, when they were not inclined to depart at the closing time and knew that they could make no disturbance within, they would be very noisy on the outside of the building. With the children's department closing at six o'clock, there is no break in the quiet of the evening, and one attendant can look after the needs of the adult patrons. Our work may be a little heavier from four to six, but we are prepared for it and the children are given good service and we are better satisfied with the conditions in the evening.

In correspondence with other librarians similar experiences were related. One librarian writes, "Our children's room is closed every day at 6:00 p. m. This ruling was made about two years ago. Previous to that time children had been allowed to come in the evening, but 'twas found that many made the library a mere pretext for getting away from home in the evening, and parents sometimes called for children who had not even been seen about the building. Also we observed that those who did come were the same ones who came during the day, and they were restless and not at all in the mood for quiet reading. None of the staff members could be spared for the entire evening in the children's room and the restlessness greatly disturbed the readers. Our rule now requires all school children below high school to use the library before six o'clock unless accompanied by parent or guardian. Exceptions are made upon receipt of statement from teacher, parent or guardian that the child is working after school and cannot come except in the evening." Another says, "This library does not have the children's room open after six o'clock and I think it works no hardships to anyone. There are a few boys who work and we let them get their books from the children's room at night. I think the place for children at night is at home. If the children came in we would be overrun with those in the neighborhood running in and out. It makes it much better for the adult patrons, too, as they are not bothered with children around the desk or by having to wait while the children are being given books or reference help."

Letters from librarians who allow the children to come for all or part of the evening are in part as follows: "We close the children's room at 7 p. m. and do not allow children below the eighth grade in school to come to the library in the evening. I am going to ask the Library Board to vote to close the children's room at six o'clock beginning with another school year. I think it is unwise for small children to have the library as an excuse for leaving home after supper, and we do so much reference work with high school pupils in the evening and our discipline problem is such a difficult one that it is impossible for us to keep the children's room open in the evening, even if it were desirable for small children to come at that time." One librarian writes, "I strongly disapprove of allowing children to come to the library in the evening, as they neither read nor allow other people to read. I have never tried to prohibit their coming, because, situated as our library is, I think it would be very hard to enforce; but, if we could begin over again, I should most certainly not allow children under sixteen to come to the library in the evening." Another "doubts the wisdom of allowing children to be on the streets at night, even to come to so good a place as the library." Others are in favor of keeping the room open all evening. One such says that the children's room is kept open until eight o'clock during the school year. This is done, "not so much to circulate books as to encourage children who would otherwise spend their evenings on the street." Some librarians state that so few children come in the evening that it has never been necessary to make any regulations regarding their coming; others that they give no trouble and that the adult patrons rather enjoy having them there, even though they are apt to cause disturbance. Such conditions are more apt to prevail in a small town where every one knows every one else and the town life is like that of a large family. A few librarians contend that it is better to let the children come at night no matter how greatly they interfere with the library routine, than to have them roaming the streets, or going to places which they should not frequent, since parents pay so little attention to their whereabouts at night. But is

it the function of the public library to assume the duty of parent or guardian in the care of the child? Every librarian that has the welfare of the children at heart is anxious to do whatever is in her power for the betterment of the children, but by keeping them at the library until nine at night, is she sure that nothing will happen to them after they leave the library? This introduces a new element into our problem, and it is a factor of the home problem rather than of the library problem. We should work with the home in trying to keep the children there in the evening and do nothing to draw them from their homes at night. Often the fact that the library is open offers an excuse to bring the children down town in the evening. Even though the library may do more for the child than the home, it is, at least, assumed that the greater responsibility lies there.

So, if we decide we can give better service to both classes of our patrons, by excluding the children from the library at night, we can establish an age limit, possibly twelve or fourteen years, below which children cannot come at night. Children accept changes readily, and if at first they are inclined to resent the loss of the privilege, they will see if carefully explained to them personally, that as they would dislike the intrusion of the adults into their room, even so do the adults like to have the library to themselves without the presence of the children for a short period of the day. In a short time they will have forgotten that conditions were ever different from the new ones.

THE PRAIRIE DU CHIEN IDEA*

A NEWSPAPER with a public-spirited editor can be a great force for good in a city of any size. The public library in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, has long needed more support and interest from the city. Mr. Howe, the editor of the *Prairie du Chien Courier*, is deeply interested in the needs of this library, and in January offered to let the library board publish one issue of the *Courier*, the board to furnish all news articles and advertisements except those

*Reprinted from the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, April, 1914.

running for the year by contract, and to receive all the proceeds from advertising, sale of extra copies, and one-third on all new subscriptions. The board decided to publish a "Public Library Edition" on February 24, planning the edition as much as an appeal to the citizens for interest in the library, as a money-making project.

A 24-page paper in three parts, instead of the usual eight-page issue, was published, and the edition cleared for the library \$420. Many illustrations, special features, full pages of advertisements make the paper neat, attractive and valuable; and in addition to the money raised for the library, public sentiment has been aroused, and the citizens of Prairie du Chien are now anxious to build up a library worthy of the community.

The work of collecting material for the edition was divided among the members of the library board and the women of the Twentieth Century Club. Two men on the board solicited the advertisements; nearly every concern in the city is represented, and the proceeds from this material amount to over \$250.

The special feature of the edition is the Home Coming Department, edited by the secretary of the library board, and consisting of fifty letters from former residents of Prairie du Chien, written for the paper in response to circular letters of invitation sent out with printed return envelopes enclosed. These invitations were in the following form:

Prairie du Chien Public Library

Secretary's Office,

Prairie du Chien, Wis.,

January 27, 1914.

Dear Friend: The publisher of the "*Prairie du Chien Courier*" has very generously donated the issue of February 24th to the benefit of the Public Library, the Library Board to edit said issue and all income from advertising and sale of papers of that number to go into the library fund for the purchase of books.

It has been decided to print as a feature of that issue, letters from former citizens of Prairie du Chien, who now reside elsewhere, giving their reminiscences of life at Prairie du Chien or something of what has befallen them since leaving here, each letter to be limited to one hundred words. Copy for this feature must be in the hands of the printer not later than February 10, 1914.

Will you favor us with such a letter? Trusting that we may have the pleasure of receiving something from you, we are

Very truly yours,

The letters received and published in the paper came from every part of the country and are full of personal interest. Copies of the paper were sent to all the letter-writers, and carried them news of their home town and the letters of their old friends. In addition to letters, gifts of money and books were received from these former residents.

Each of the schools and colleges of the city has a special write-up by some member of the faculty; illustrations from photographs make these articles doubly interesting and valuable. Histories of the churches and church societies were collected by two women of the Twentieth Century Club. There is an interesting article on the industries of Prairie du Chien.

Other features of the issue are a household page of about 50 signed recipes, collected by three of the club women, a funny column, club and society column, fashion department, "Beauty and health" and "Propriety" columns, with queries of citizens and answers, conducted by two other women. Some of the jokes in the paper are illustrated by cartoons adapted to apply to several Prairie du Chien residents.

A history of the local library, and statement of its meager resources of 528 books for 605 registered borrowers, in a city with a population of over 3,000, occupies the first page, with an editorial appealing to the people for interest and support and emphasizing the value of the public library in a community. Statistics in this editorial and in articles contributed by librarians and teachers of nearby towns the size of Prairie du Chien, convince the reader of the needs and possibilities of the local library.

The final work of printing so large an edition was successful, because of the energy of the editor, of his extra office help, and of all the members of the board. Circulars had been distributed throughout the city advertising this special issue of the paper, printed as follows:

Library Benefit Number

The Prairie du Chien Courier for Feb. 24th is to be published by the public library board assisted by other friends and well wishers of

the library, the entire proceeds of the edition to be used for the purchase of books.

This will be a 16 page edition, containing a home-coming department, (letters from former residents), a household department, write-ups of the library, schools, clubs, churches, and church societies and other special and interesting features.

The subscription price of the Courier is \$1.50 per year. For every subscription beginning with this edition or secured at this time 50c. will go to the library fund. Extra copies of the paper will be sold at 10c. each, or 3 for 25c. Send your order to the Secretary of Library Board, Prairie du Chien, Wis.

Copies of the paper went to regular subscribers, to contributors to the Public Library Edition; twenty of the high school children each took twenty copies for sale and canvassed the city; copies were also placed on sale in several stores.

As a business man said: "This is the biggest thing that has ever happened to Prairie du Chien." The library has received \$420 for books, and also the enthusiastic support of the citizens. New books have already been purchased, more adequate quarters will soon be secured, and Prairie du Chien will have a useful and usable library. The city has been advertised in this edition of the *Courier* as never before, and both library and merchants have profited.

The public library edition of a newspaper can be published in any city with an energetic and interested editor, and a library board willing to work. Material for copy not requiring attention at the last moment should be prepared two weeks or more before publication to allow time for careful proofreading and arrangement of all the material at the last. Copies of this February 24 edition of the *Prairie Du Chien Courier* may be secured for 10 cents from the secretary of the library board, Mrs. J. S. Earll.

MARION HUMBLE.

THE ENGINEERING SOCIETIES LIBRARY*

One of the largest collections of engineering literature in the world is housed in the Engineering Societies Building, at 29 West 39th Street, New York, the headquarters

*Reprinted from the *Journal of The American Society of Mechanical Engineers*, 29 West 39th St., New York.

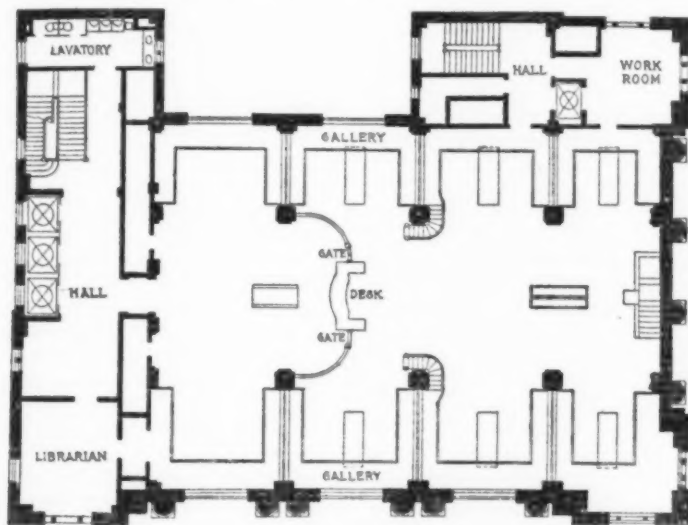
of The American Society of Mechanical Engineers. It is made up of the joint libraries of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and contains more than 60,000 volumes of great technical value, including, besides all the important works in these three fields of engineering, many books of reference, the bound sets of the proceedings of practically all the engineering societies of the world in these fields, and of many others allied with them. Some of these sets cannot be found in complete form in any other library in the country.

The library also receives every important engineering periodical of the world in

contents accessible to readers, and only a few of the greater rarities are in locked cases, all the other volumes being on open shelves. Those most frequently called for are in the main reading room on the top floor, while the stack room on the floor below contains the ones less seldom referred to.

The main reading room, a photograph of which is shown in this issue, is dignified in its simplicity. Three massive columns on each side separate the north and side sides into spacious alcoves, where wide tables and comfortable chairs have been placed for the convenience of the reader. The mezzanine gallery recently erected, has increased the shelf space, and adds to rather than detracts from the general appearance.

At the rear of the room, facing the visitor as he enters, is Frank Dana Marsh's fine mural painting depicting the operations of engineering. The central figure is that of the directing engineer, robust and keen-eyed, while on each side are brawny workmen handling machinery, drilling hard rock, running surveying lines, and erecting dynamos. In the background are railroads, bridges, blast furnaces,



PLAN OF LIBRARY

the mechanical, electrical and mining fields, as well as many others covering chemical technology and other allied industries, numbering in all more than 800 current magazines, printed in more than ten languages.

The location of the library at the top of a great building is almost ideal, insuring as it does splendid lighting and the absence of dust and street noises. Its arrangement was planned with a view to making its

steel works—a Pittsburgh in miniature. A fine view of New York and its massive skyline can be obtained from the wide windows of the reading room.

Through the generosity of the members of the three societies which jointly maintain the library, supplemented by the annual appropriations of the societies themselves, there has been accumulated this collection of technical literature of exceptional value. Among the volumes

available are the publications, in their original editions, of the two oldest learned societies of the world, the Royal Society of London and the Academy of Science of Paris, the former dating from the time of Charles II. of England. Electricity and magnetism are completely covered by the Latimer Clark Collection, presented in 1901 by Dr. Schuyler Skaats Wheeler, and through the kindness of Dr. Carnegie properly cataloged and housed. The great works of the mathematicians, physicists, and chemists which are the basis of all engineering, are well represented.

The early work of the engineer is represented by many valuable works dating back to the beginning of the printing of scientific books, and the many volumes in Latin and mediæval English form a nucleus of what, it is hoped, may in the future be a valuable source of information for the American engineer interested in the history of his profession.

But, however great may be the value of old books, the engineer of to-day wants the literature of to-day. The library is not a dry-as-dust museum. It has records of the past for reference when required, but it has in even greater profusion the literature of the immediate present. Every engineering periodical is accessible to readers as quickly as the mail can bring it to the library, and books are usually available before they reach the review columns of the engineering journals. Every work is cataloged and shelved as promptly as possible.

Through the gift of a lately deceased member of The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the library has acquired one of the most complete collections in the world of books on machinery and appliances for handling and conveying materials of all kinds, and this collection is being expanded as rapidly as possible. In these days of large enterprises the literature of this subject is of enormous importance. An attempt is being made to cover every subject of contemporary interest in the same complete manner.

The 800 serial publications received from all parts of the world are for the most part preserved and bound. These are largely received in exchange for the publi-

cations of the founder societies. A list has been issued by the library showing the periodical sets which it contains, and a second list, in which will be shown the resources of seven libraries in New York and its vicinity, is being edited for publication. It is hoped that ultimately a list covering the libraries of the United States may be issued.

It is manifestly impossible for any engineer to collect, preserve and digest for himself the voluminous literature of his profession. He must depend on the work of others, reviewers, indexers, abstractors, and librarians. Until a very recent date a library considered its duty accomplished when it had acquired, preserved, cataloged, and indexed the literature of the subjects covered. A reader was forced to visit a library in order to get information. But the up-to-date library is adopting a new policy which makes complete service possible to students at a distance.

To be more specific, the library of the Engineering Societies is prepared to render the following service to any one who desires it:

- (a) It will verify references, furnish abstracts, copies, and translations of any article from citations sent by an engineer or student.
- (b) It will furnish partial or complete bibliographies of engineering subjects, and where the original sources are not available to the client, furnish either the original print, or such abstracts, copies, photographs and translations as are necessary.

During the period in which this service has been in operation, some 500 reference lists have been compiled, and copies have been retained and are available to any one. It is manifestly impossible to give here a complete list of the subjects; it can only be said that nearly the whole engineering field is covered. The library keeps a card index of the important articles in the current periodicals and society publications as it receives them, so that the inclusion of the literature of the minute is assured in the reference lists.

This special service is particularly commended to the attention of engineers in isolated places. Its international scope is

evidenced by the fact that during the past two years it has been of assistance to engineers in such far-off countries as Patagonia, Korea, Japan, South Africa, Germany, and Australia. References have also been sent to Alaska, British Columbia, Mexico, and the Canal Zone. In the improbable event that a reference is not found in the library, books are borrowed from other libraries, either in New York or other cities. When transcripts of articles are desired, photographic copies are preferable in most cases, as being cheaper than type-writing and a guarantee against mistakes.

The library is a general bureau of information for engineers. It will furnish addresses of engineers, names of publishers, of books and periodicals, addresses of manufacturers, and statistics of various kinds. It also has facilities for accurate technical translation. Requests by telephone, telegraph and cable will receive immediate attention. A nominal charge (net cost) is made for this service.

W. P. CUTTER, *Librarian*.

A. L. A. EXHIBIT AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

THE committee of the A. L. A. charged with the duty of preparing a suitable library exhibit for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, which opens in San Francisco on Feb. 20, 1915, has sent out the following circular letter of appeal to librarians:

November 18, 1914.

To the Librarian:

With such patience as it possesses the American Library Association Committee on The Panama-Pacific International Exposition has waited in the hope that the exhibit sent to Leipzig would be returned in time to form the basis for the San Francisco exhibit.

Thus far the efforts of the committee to ascertain when the exhibit would be returned have been futile owing to war conditions prevailing in Europe.

As a last resort the Library of Congress has made an appeal to the Secretary of State for the return of its contribution, and the American ambassador at Berlin has been instructed by cable to endeavor to arrange for the return of the exhibit.

Even if successful in this new direction the material is not likely to reach the United States before the first of the year. The committee, therefore, has decided to form another collection and have the same installed at San Francisco next year.

To make this exhibit a success there must be active interest and co-operation among the libraries of the United States.

This is not the year to ask for large contributions of money (although \$3,000 must be raised to carry through the project) but the committee does feel that libraries should respond promptly and generously to the appeal for material.

The time is so short that the committee has arranged with Mr. J. L. Gillis, state librarian, Sacramento, California, who has volunteered the services of his staff, to receive and arrange the exhibit under a plan outlined by the committee.

This circular asks you to contribute, for the exhibition, pictures, reports, leaflets, maps, diagrams, catalogs, book-lists, blanks, posters, etc., etc.

Your contributions, to receive attention and secure a place in the exposition must be forwarded soon, leaving your library, by express prepaid, as per shipping directions below, not later than December 15th.

Send all material flat and unmounted; though large posters, and large maps and floor plans can be folded if on thin paper.

Do NOT mount photographs, blanks or any other material in any way.

Number the photographs you send with a series of consecutive numbers written in ink on front, in the upper left corner. Clip to each photograph a slip bearing the number of the photograph and stating very clearly and fully what it pictures and from what library it comes.

It is much better to send one or two large, clear photographs, 5 x 8 or 8 x 10, than a dozen small or inferior ones.

Mark plainly everything, not already so marked, as coming from your library.

Arrange the material to take the least possible space and so pack it that it will travel safely, yet make the whole package as light as possible.

Address all packages to

J. L. GILLIS, State Librarian,
Sacramento, Cal.

(Put the name of your library on the outside.)

Mr. Gillis, in making up the exhibit, will follow the methods used in installing that for Leipzig. All large photographs and as much other material as seems proper for the purpose, will be mounted and matted, so far as possible, on mounts of one of these two sizes: 13 x 17½ and 17½ x 26.

The best of the photographs and the best of other material will be shown on walls or screens, each mount being appropriately labeled. Blanks, leaflets, short lists, illustrations of methods, etc., etc., will, for the most part, be mounted on larger sheets and be shown in multiplex display frames.

Libraries will not be shown individually. The material sent will be used to help make exhibits of subjects—as Charging systems; Library buildings, exteriors and plans; Children's rooms; Periodicals; Pamphlets, method of handling; Binding; Story telling; etc., etc.

Mr. Gillis's task will be a very difficult one. He needs an abundance of the best material, and needs it at once.

A. L. A. COMMITTEE ON PANAMA-PACIFIC EXHIBIT.

FRANK P. HILL, Chairman.
MARY EILEEN AHERN,
JOHN C. DANA,
J. L. GILLIS,
GEORGE B. UTLEY.

RELIEF FUND FOR BELGIAN LIBRARIANS

There has been forwarded to his Excellency Emanuel Havenith, Belgian Minister at Washington, the subscription, amounting to \$340.70, raised by the library staff of the New York Public Library for the benefit of librarians in Belgium whose libraries have been destroyed or who have been deprived by the war of their occupation. There has also been received by the LIBRARY JOURNAL and forwarded through this office to His Excellency, \$61.65 from the staff of the Portland, Oregon, Public Library; \$20.00 from the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and \$2.00 from Miss Edith Rice. This money is sent for the relief of librarians in Belgium, because it is in that country that librarians have especially suffered.

HOW TO USE THE LIBRARY

The following outline for an hour's exercise on how to use the library was prepared by the Western Massachusetts Library Club, and was read and discussed at the October meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club at Stockbridge. The outline is intended for use with children in the highest grammar grade and has been used with good results in the schools of Westfield, Mass.:

THE LIBRARY

What is a library? Not merely a collection of books, but a storehouse of information, a place to find reading for amusement or instruction. Information chiefly taken up under this exercise.

What is the public library? Supported by the people and open to all the people it forms a part of the system of public education, and one which all can continue participating in through life.

How many of you are in the habit of using the library? Your father's taxes help support the library, and we would welcome you and urge you to regard it as your own for all legitimate purposes.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF BOOKS

How many of you have ever noticed whether the books seem to be in any special order? It is necessary to group books on similar subjects together as, *e. g.*, all American histories.

Can you think of some other kinds of books to be grouped together? Books on how to do things, bird books, travel books, cook books, etc.

Have you ever noticed numbers on the books? (Explain briefly the general grouping and the numbering used in the library. If the decimal classification is used, explain the grouping into ten main divisions and what these are. Explain terms not readily understood.)

(If book numbers are used show how it is necessary where there are many books on any subject to arrange them in some definite order so that any particular book can be quickly found, and that this order is usually alphabetical by author. In looking for a book by number find the classification number first and then the book number.)

How is biography arranged? Alphabetically by the individual about whom the book is written.

How is fiction arranged? Alphabetically by the authors.

(Have a practical exercise giving each pupil the number of a book to be looked up on the shelves; then interchange the books and have them put away, the pupil remaining by the book until the librarian has verified the work.)

THE CATALOG

Explain the necessity of having a key to the contents of the library when you are in search of some particular thing or book. What is such a key called? The catalog.

How many of you are in the habit of using the catalog?

What kinds of questions would you expect the catalog to answer? (a) Whether the library has a book of a certain title. (b) What books the library has by any particular author. (c) What books the library has on any particular topic.

How are the cards in the catalog arranged? Author, subject, and title, all in one alphabet, as in a dictionary.

Of course, you must know thoroughly the order of the letters of the alphabet, for this is absolutely essential in hundreds of ways in daily life.

What are reference cards? Cards directing you to look in another place for the items you are in search of, as, *e. g.*, Twain, Mark, *see* Clemens, S. L.

(Have a sample set of typical cards, author, title, and subject, and reference, and explain the significance of the different parts, the call number, the imprint, why the author's name is inverted, etc.)

(Give pupils different topics, authors, and titles to look up in the catalog, and then find the books from the call numbers.)

REFERENCE BOOKS

What are reference books? Books containing much information in small compass for use in the library only.

How many can name a reference book?

(a) *The dictionary*

What do you use the dictionary for? Primarily to find the spelling and meaning of words, but many other things can be found there as well.

How is it arranged? Alphabetically.

What are some of the other things that can be found? The pronunciation, part of speech, earlier and possibly obsolete meanings, derivation of the word, phrases illustrative of its use, idiomatic phrases or expressions into which it enters, pictures, synonyms and antonyms.

(Quote sample word from the dictionary, reading all that is found under it, and have the children tell the above items as they are read.)

What supplementary material can be found in the dictionary? Abbreviations, biographical, geographical, scriptural names, foreign phrases, names famous in literature, arbitrary signs, pictures, etc.

Where is this supplementary material found? At the foot of the page, and to some extent in the back, in the case of the New International; in the back of the Standard; in the text of the Century and in its Book of Names.

(b) *The encyclopedia*

How does the encyclopedia differ from the dictionary? Does not list all words, but gives extensive description of the topics included, treats of history and description of countries, lives of people, general subjects such as natural history, science, telegraphy, and the like.

How is it arranged? Usually alphabetically.

How do you use it? Notice the letters on the back to find the volume in which is the article which you desire. Heed the cross references. In the case of the Britannica use the index.

(c) *The World Almanac*

What is it? A remarkable compilation published annually, giving an immense variety of facts and figures on politics, statesmanship, happenings of the day, great men of the time, officers of states and nations, etc. "If you cannot find a thing anywhere else look in the World Almanac."

How do you use it? By means of the index in the front.

(The use of other reference books such as indexes to periodicals, books of quotations, atlases, etc., can be taken up at the discretion of the librarian.)

"When in doubt consult the librarian."

GERMANY STARTS ITS FIRST LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE first regularly organized library school in Germany was opened on the morning of October 12, 1914, in the Hoch Schule für Frauen in Leipzig.

The Hoch Schule für Frauen, the only institution of its kind to be found in Germany, is a technical school for training women for professional and public service. It occupies a very handsome building in Königstrasse 18, and is generously equipped with libraries and devices. Its chemical laboratory is especially large and complete.

During the summer of 1914 the Zentralstelle für Volkstümliches Büchereiwesen (Central Bureau for Public Library Interests) was established in Leipzig. This bureau is housed in the Frauen Hochschule. It is supported by funds contributed by the city of Leipzig, by individuals and libraries. Through its efforts the library school (Fachschule für Bibliothekverwaltung und Technik) was brought into being, and quarters for it were secured in the Frauen Hochschule.

Dr. Walter Hofmann, the director of the public library system of Leipzig, and Mrs. Hofmann, librarian of Branch Library No. 2, of Leipzig, were the prime movers in establishing both the Zentralstelle and the Fachschule.

There were twelve pupils present at the opening exercises. Dr. Boysen, of the University Library, made the introductory remarks and was followed by Dr. Hofmann, who reviewed the beginnings of the efforts which led to the realization of the school. Both speakers were happy in their references to American libraries and their methods.

The required time of instruction is a year and a half, beginning in October. A fee of 200 marks is exacted. Pupils must be at least 20 years of age, and must have absorbed certain educational requirements.

Among the applicants were several men. Thus there is here the singular event of men attending a technical woman's school in Germany, where opinion as to the progress of woman is supposed to be so conservative.

A. R. H.

SOUTH AMERICA AND OPPORTUNITY.

PUBLIC interest in the South American republics, gradually growing greater, has become suddenly intensified for two reasons. The first is the opening of the Panama Canal, and the second is the war now being carried on by six of the greatest commercial nations in the world. The United States has been slow to recognize and appreciate the possibilities of South America and the opportunity for building up a mutually profitable trade. A few years ago only a stray article on South America appeared in the magazines. Now in almost every newspaper and magazine are found glowing accounts of golden opportunities that await American business men. It is to be hoped that the result of all this publicity will not be a mad rush of men who expect to grab and exploit. South America does not need such men, but does need men who understand fundamental conditions, men who can help existing trade and lay a foundation for further extension.

This is the time for the public library to step forward. It can place in the hands of its patrons books, pamphlets, bulletins giving reliable information about South America, and telling to what authorities to go in search for more detailed information. By a display of attractive books and a judicious advertising of same, the library can inspire the earnest business man or the enterprising young man or woman. It can perhaps be the means of opening a career to some hitherto plodding clerk. It can help to open the door to a better understanding of conditions in South America, and of the reasons why a great many of our business men have become discouraged in dealing with South Americans and have given up trying.

Men from the United States have not taken the time or the trouble to understand Latin-Americans. Germans and Englishmen have done so, and have been more successful in the field. Few Americans have stopped to learn Spanish or Portuguese, or even French, which is a favorite language with the better-class South Americans. They have not stopped to learn the etiquette of the country. They have hustled in a

country which does not understand hustling. It is to be regretted that more business schools do not teach languages which would be of use in dealing with foreign countries. Someone has said: "It is a sweet little peculiarity of American schools and colleges that they treat living languages as dead."

In the Binghamton (N. Y.) Public Library, at the entrance to the reading-room, was placed a case containing books on South America, pamphlets, guide books, Spanish and Portuguese grammars and dictionaries. A sign on this case read: "South America and opportunity." As men passed by to read the morning paper or their favorite magazine, this sign caught their eyes. Some paused and read from the books. One young man, a hotel clerk, stopped longer than the others and selected one large book and a *Pan-American Bulletin*. He borrowed these; incidentally, he kept them much longer than his allotted time. Now he is taking a correspondence course, and learning the Spanish language by phonograph. We have hopes for that young man.

The best authorities on such American affairs are, of course, the Pan-American Union and the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Both of these are glad to give information and help. Both have pamphlets for sale and free, and the Pan-American Union will send, on request, a list of books which they have for sale, and will suggest the best text-books for the study of Spanish and Portuguese.

The Pan-American Union, formerly known as the Bureau of American Republics, is an international organization and office maintained by the twenty-one American republics and devoted to the development and maintenance of commerce, friendly intercourse, and good understanding among them. Its affairs are administered by a director and assistant director, elected by and responsible to a governing board comprised of the Secretary of State of the United States and the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the other American governments. The Pan-American Union issues a monthly bulletin or magazine called the *Bulletin of the Pan-Amer-*

ican Union. These bulletins contain reliable information concerning the republics, such as commerce, exports, banks, railways, and each month special notes on each of the republics. The *Bulletin* is two dollars a year. Other pamphlets issued by the Union which have been of use are "Cotton," "Factors in Latin-American trade," "Latin-America, the land of opportunity," "Rubber and its relatives," "Tobacco," "United States and Latin-America," "Pan-American possibilities."

The Department of Commerce has published a "Trade directory of South America for the promotion of American export trade" (1914). This publication was prepared solely for the object of benefiting American export trade, and will materially assist American manufacturers and exporters. The directory is arranged according to countries, under country by city, under city by articles. The use of the volume is facilitated by a classified schedule giving the main heads under which the various articles are listed, and by a good index. The Department of Commerce has also recently issued a pamphlet called "Foreign publications for advertising American goods," which gives a general idea of the cost of advertising in some of the principal foreign publications, the lines of trade represented, circulation, and subscription price. Other interesting and useful pamphlets issued by this department are "Banking and credit in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Peru," "Foreign credits," "South America as an export field," and "Trade of the United States with the world."

The Alexander Hamilton Institute, Astor Place, New York, has prepared a war map of American trade opportunities, with statistics, comments, and predictions. The map has been carefully prepared and shows, not at a glance, for the map is large, the comparative importance of the leading industries of the United States and the probable effect of the war upon them.

The following books have been found useful in the Binghamton Public Library:

Bingham, *Across South America*.
Boyce, *Illustrated South America*.
Bryce, *South America*.
Calderon, *Latin America*.
Clemenceau, *South America to-day*.
Enock, *Ecuador*.
Hale, *Practical guide to South America*.
Hale, *South Americans*.

Ruhl, *Other Americans*.
 Whelpley, *Trade of the world*.
 Winter, *Brazil and her people of to-day*.

Portuguese Language

Branner, *Portuguese grammar*.
 Vieyra, *Dictionary*.

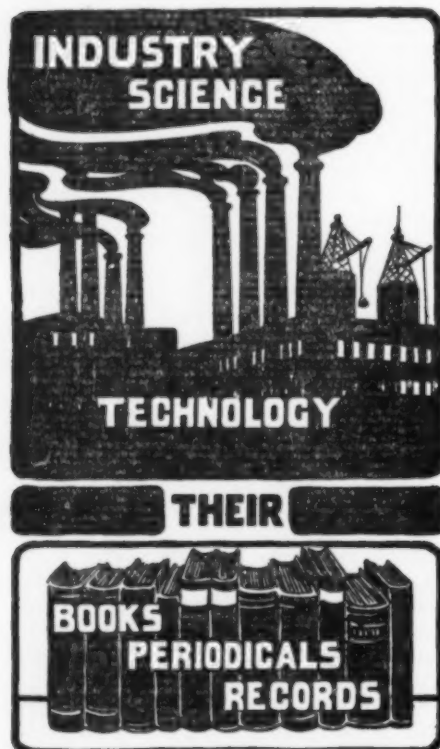
Spanish Language

Ahn, *New practical and easy method of learning the Spanish language*.
 Loiseau, *Elementary Spanish reader*.
 Pitman's readings in commercial Spanish.
 Toledano, *Pitman's commercial Spanish grammar*.
 Vieyra, *Dictionary*.

HELEN STRATTON.

ADVERTISING A TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT

THE Pratt Institute Free Library has put out a folder advertising their applied science department, which is a striking departure from the usual library circular. The cover page, which we reproduce, is printed



in black-and-white, with a background of bright yellow, and the inside facing pages read as follows:

APPLIED SCIENCE ROOM

A RESORT FOR READING, REFERENCE
 AND STUDY FOR THE FREE USE OF

Engineers who must keep in touch with the newest undertakings and most advanced principles of their profession.

Chemists who need to know what processes have already been developed, and what may be expected to result from their own experimentation.

Machinists and Expert Mechanics who appreciate the value of up-to-date information as to the new types of machinery and mechanisms and modern tendencies of their trade.

Builders and Architects who realize the importance of close acquaintance with the changing materials and principles of building construction.

Inventors with schemes taking shape who are interested to see whether their ideas have been anticipated.

Workers in the Trades who desire information regarding the latest trade developments and how far they may share them.

Students and Apprentices who must grasp every opportunity that shall lead to advancement in their line of work.

PRATT INSTITUTE FREE LIBRARY

PLACES AT THE DISPOSAL OF EVERY VISITOR UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF A SPECIALIST LIBRARIAN

A Working Library of more than 1200 picked books in every branch of engineering and technology in the latest editions available.

Current Technical Periodicals, numbering over 150, familiarly displayed on tables for convenient reading, with the back numbers at hand for consultation.

Bound Sets of periodicals and transactions of engineering societies, with comprehensive indexes for quick reference.

Patent Office Reports complete from the beginning, together with their indexes, specifications and drawings.

Trade Catalogs representative of the leading manufacturing concerns in America, carefully selected and constantly added to.

Lending Books from the Circulating Department, where selection for home reading may be made from an extensive library of technology.

Personal Direction in the search for material and the use of library equipment, by the man in charge of the room.

The fourth page gives general information about the library—its location and street-car routes by which to reach it, the location in the building of the applied science room, the hours of opening, and information on all departments free to the public.

REPORT ON PERIODICAL INDEXING

The committee on periodical indexing of the Keystone State Library Association made the following report at the annual meeting of the association in Wernersville, Oct. 15-17:

To the Keystone State Library Association:

The committee appointed at the 1913 meeting of the association to confer with the H. W. Wilson Company with a view to having them include in their indexes certain periodicals, begs leave to report:

That it has been in almost continuous correspondence with the Wilson Company since the date of its appointment, and, first of all, wishes to record its sense of the courteous manner in which its recommendations have been received.

That, in making its requests to the Wilson Company, it endeavored to emphasize two conditions that have obtained since the Poole indexes have been discontinued, and since libraries have become entirely dependent upon indexes issued by the Wilson Company, these conditions being:

First: That libraries, realizing the immense importance for reference and historical work, of material published in periodicals, had for years, despite the heavy cost involved, worked towards collecting complete sets of those indexed in Poole, and the sudden elimination of many of the important ones from all indexes procurable, rendered a great deal of their work nugatory and handicapped their ability to serve the public.

Second: That, owing to all periodicals at the present included in the index being either issued by American publishers or by houses which are in greater or lesser degree affiliated with American publishing interests, the index is to a certain extent provincial—a key to American thought rather than that of the civilized world.

The request finally made to the Wilson Company was that it include four typical English periodicals, namely *The Spectator*, *The Saturday Review*, *The Academy*, and *The Athenaeum*. The Wilson Company, during the time of correspondence with the committee, sent out questionnaires to a hundred or so libraries scattered all over the states, in an endeavor to find out which

periodicals the hundred or so libraries were most desirous of having included. The *Revue de Deux Mondes* received more votes than any other. A second questionnaire as to English reviews resulted in *The Spectator* receiving more votes than any other English periodical.

Ultimately on Sept. 23, your committee received a letter from the Wilson Company stating that they have definitely decided to index as soon as possible *The Spectator*, *English Review*, *Cornhill Magazine*, *Dublin Review*, *Geographical Journal*, *Revue de Deux Mondes*, *Burlington Magazine*, *London Quarterly Review*, *National Review*, and *The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*. Of these periodicals they have already purchased the numbers of *The Spectator*, *English Review*, and *Dublin Review*.

With the ideal held constantly in view of making the index a key, not only to American ideas but to continental thought as well, your committee is firmly of the opinion that the association should go strongly on record as advocating that, the inclusion of *The Spectator* being assured, the next periodicals included should be the *Revue de Deux Mondes* and the *Deutsche Rundschau*, both of which received large votes in the recent referendums.

It is necessary, if library work at large is to advance in efficiency, that the libraries practice unselfishness. And though it is very possible that for a number of years some of the libraries which subscribe to periodicals such as the *Etude*, *Munsey* and *Cosmopolitan*, on the one hand, or such as the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, *Journal of Educational Psychology*, and the various publications of American universities on the other hand, would get more use out of the index through the inclusion of these periodicals, than they would through the inclusion of the French and German publications mentioned, the committee believes that the widening of this bibliographical tool to include continental thought would, in a short time, prove of much greater and more lasting benefit.

The nuisance of having the index in two parts—"The Readers' Guide" and "Readers' Guide Supplement" is undoubtedly by no means a small one, but a minor one compared to the curtailment of its scope to

American periodicals. Only a large view of the matter, only the treatment by the libraries of the Wilson bibliographical undertakings in the spirit in which they treat bibliographical undertakings of the American Library Association or other non-commercial bodies, can yield worth-while results.

Your committee therefore awaits the further instructions of the association.

Respectfully submitted,

MYRA POLAND.

HENRY J. CARR.

O. R. HOWARD THOMSON.

(The Association voted to continue the committee for another year and instructed it to make an effort to have the *Revue de Deux Mondes* and the *Deutsche Rundschau* included before any other magazines.)

American Library Association

THE 1915 CONFERENCE

The annual conference of the American Library Association will be held next year in Berkeley, California, June 6-9.

MIDWINTER MEETINGS

The usual Chicago midwinter meetings will be held this year, Wednesday, December 30, to Friday, January 1. Headquarters will be at the Hotel La Salle, corner of La Salle and Madison streets, and meetings will be held there unless otherwise announced.

Rates at Hotel La Salle

One Person	Per day
Room with detached bath.....	\$1.50 and up
Room with private bath.....	2.00 and up
Two Persons	
Room with detached bath.....	3.00
Two Connecting rooms with bath	
Two Persons	4.50 and up
Four Persons	7.00 and up

Make reservations direct with management of hotel, stating time of your expected arrival.

The Hotel La Salle will provide meeting rooms and committee rooms free of charge. Those having charge of meetings not here referred to should make arrangements for suitable meeting rooms direct with the hotel management or through the secretary of the A. L. A.

Besides the well-equipped dining rooms of the Hotel La Salle there are many restaurants with a wide range of service and price in close proximity to the hotel. All the leading theaters are within a few blocks of the La Salle.

The Executive Board will meet on Thursday evening, December 31.

The Council will hold sessions on Wednesday afternoon, December 30, and Thursday afternoon, December 31. Program will be mailed later to individual members. Members of the Council are requested to notify the secretary of the A. L. A. whether or not they expect to be in attendance.

The Publishing Board will meet on Thursday morning, December 31, at the A. L. A. executive office. Further notice will be sent to individual members.

The League of Library Commissions will meet Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings, December 30, 31, and January 1. There will be no papers presented; the meetings will be in the nature of a discussion or conference. A definite list of subjects will be discussed, one or two persons being asked to open the discussion of each subject.

The library school faculties will hold meetings on Friday morning and afternoon, January 1.

A meeting of the college librarians of the middle west will be held Friday morning and a round table for librarians of small colleges on Friday afternoon. Correspondence regarding this round table should be addressed to Miss Iva M. Butlin, Beloit College Library, Beloit, Wis.

The Chicago Library Club will entertain visiting librarians on Wednesday evening, December 30.

There will be a meeting of normal school and high school librarians some time during the week. Mr. W. H. Kerr, Kansas State Normal School Library, Emporia, will be glad to receive suggestions, topics for discussion, etc.

The annual meeting of the American Historical Association will be held in Chicago, December 29-31, with headquarters at the Auditorium Hotel, and members of the A. L. A. will doubtless be welcome at the meetings. Unfortunately it has not been possible to avoid a conflict of dates between these two associations.

Geo. B. UTLEY, Secretary.

Library Organizations

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Vermont Library Association together with the Vermont Library Commission was held at Proctor, Vermont, Oct. 20-22.

By invitation of the trustees of the Proctor Library, the librarians met at a "get-together supper" Tuesday evening. In this way the

librarians were on hand promptly for the meeting next day, when the reports of the county vice-presidents were read. These were very encouraging, showing good progress in all ways, especially with the schools. While wild flower tables are in many libraries, two reported garden flower exhibitions in August which had increased the interest in gardens and brought to the library people who were not in the habit of coming. Very few notable gifts were received during the year. The most pressing problems seem to be the same old ones—lack of money, lack of interest in anything but fiction, and in some cases boards of trustees who do not meet and have no interest in the library. One librarian who reported that she had "no problems" was the envied of all.

Wednesday morning after the regular business meeting a round table was held, the first subject being "What the U. S. Department of Agriculture can do for librarians." As a medium between the department and the libraries the county agent can be of the greatest service, as he is the link between librarians and the department on one side, and librarians and farmers on the other. He knows the kind of books the farmer and his wife will use. Some of these agents are cleaning out the local libraries of books that are not helpful to the farmers and replacing with up-to-date material. Through them bulletins of books on agriculture and home economics that are in the local library may be sent to each farmer in its vicinity.

Other topics were "Some of the newer fiction," "Books other than fiction," and "Magazines on the 'white list.'" General discussion followed each paper. It was found that most of the cheaper magazines had been taken from the reading-rooms, *McClure's* and *Harper's Weekly* especially having been dropped this last year. The last topic was "A simple charging system." This has been worked out by Miss Rebecca Wright, secretary of the Vermont Library Commission, Montpelier, and is especially adapted to the smaller libraries.

At the afternoon session Miss Caroline M. Hewins of Hartford, Ct., gave a most amusing and instructive paper on "Work with children in schools, and vacation book-talks" and Mr. Arthur Stone of Springfield, Vt., told how to treat current events in the library by means of the bulletin boards, pictures, best reviews, lists of books, and current event talks.

An interesting visit was made to the Vermont Marble Company's works, where the entire process of marble cutting after quarrying was shown. Tuesday evening the Asso-

ciation was invited to see the Ben Greet Players in "As you like it."

As during the entire meeting the Vermont Library Association was the guest of the Proctor Library trustees and the people of Proctor, a sincere vote of thanks to them and the librarian for their gracious hospitality was passed. An invitation to meet at Rutland next year was received.

Officers elected were: president, George Dana Smith, Montpelier; vice-president, Miss Fanny Fletcher, Proctorsville; secretary-treasurer, Miss Elizabeth C. Hills, Lyndonville. There are 91 members in the Association.

ELIZABETH C. HILLS, *Secretary*.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Connecticut Library Association held its autumn meeting in the Norwalk Public Library on Tuesday, Oct. 27. Dr. James G. Gregory, president of the board of directors of the library, welcomed the Association, after which the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The general topic of the morning was introduced by Miss Edith M. Peck, of the Rockville Public Library, with a paper entitled "How to interest and train children under grammar grades." Miss Peck laid special emphasis on the importance of interesting the teacher as well as the child. Story-telling forms an important part of the work at Rockville.

Miss Frances H. Bickford next read a paper on "The library in relation to the grammar and high schools." She told of the New Haven school branches and of the classroom libraries, also of the use made of bulletins and the picture collection. The concluding paper, on "Library children," was read by Gertrude F. White, children's librarian in New Haven.

Miss Pinneo then told of the reflectroscope used by the Norwalk Library and of the interesting lectures which it had made possible during the past winter.

In the afternoon, Mr. William A. Borden, who for over two years was director of Baroda State libraries, gave an account of his organization of the library system there, closing with a plea for a central storehouse of books bought by state money—with the cities and villages able to borrow freely to supplement their own collections which would be of a more popular nature—leaving the important but less likely to be used books to be bought by the central library. Mrs. Borden followed with a delightful talk on life in India.

Before coming to the general topic of the afternoon, "Public school libraries," Mr.

Thayer read a letter from Miss Hall, librarian of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, urging the Connecticut Library Association to appoint a committee on high school libraries. This committee was later appointed by the president and consisted of Miss Hadley of Winsted, Miss H. M. Spangler of the Hartford High School, and Edwin A. Andrews of Greenwich.

Miss Elizabeth B. McKnight, associate librarian of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, then read a paper on "Library work with high school students" showing the importance not only of reference work with the pupils but also of influencing their choice of books. She gave many practical suggestions for such work. Discussion followed in which librarians from various schools took part.

After a vote of thanks to Miss Pinneo, and all others who had contributed to the success of the day, the meeting adjourned.

EDITH McH. STEELE, *Secretary*.

KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association was held at Galen Hall, Wernersville, Oct. 15-17.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Frank Grant Lewis, librarian of Bucknell Library, Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, and the first session on the evening of the 15th was devoted to business, the reports of the treasurer and of the committees on magazine indexing and library legislation. Mr. H. S. Ehrhart of Hanover, chairman of the committee on library legislation, reported that his committee was of the opinion that the present law on the subject of free public non-sectarian libraries is entirely inadequate and it recommended that Home Bill 689 as submitted to the session of 1913 of the Pennsylvania legislature be presented to the next legislature and its passage urged by the members of the association. Mr. O. R. Howard Thomson, chairman of the committee on magazine indexing, gave a satisfactory report on the work of his committee during the year. (This report will be found in full elsewhere in this issue.) After the appointment of committees, the informal social and "get acquainted" session followed, which is always a most enjoyable feature of the meetings.

The Friday morning session was devoted to the consideration of fiction for the public library, Miss Corinne Bacon, former director of the Drexel Institute Library School and now with the H. W. Wilson Co., presiding. "The characteristics of the French novel" was the first subject, which was handled in a most able and interesting manner by Mrs. Isaac H. Rhoads of Lansdowne. Mrs. Rhoads

made a plea for an open-minded consideration of the French novel, pointing out the difference in the French viewpoint from that of the American, and urging a wider reading of the best in that language. She was followed by Miss Bacon, who spoke in a most helpful way on "How to select fiction for public libraries," defining an immoral novel, touching on the problems of selection for the large and small libraries, and suggesting some of the principles to guide in the selection and some of the dependable aids.

The selection of fiction in a large public library was discussed by Miss Waller I. Bullock, chief of the loan department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, who told of the methods employed in that system, where every novel is read by some member of the staff, who reports on it at the regular staff meetings. "The problem of the medium sized public library" was discussed by Miss Alice R. Eaton, librarian of the Harrisburg Public Library, who said that they were such a new library that their choice had been determined by need rather than intention, that the books were read by the staff, and that they were mindful of the recreative effect of fiction and had bought many books of imagination and stimulation. Miss Anna A. MacDonald, consulting librarian of the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission, then told of the selection of fiction in the very small public libraries where there are just as many classes of readers as in a city, with little money for books. She suggested reading committees made up of members of the boards of trustees or of different classes of readers, and the sending of lists to the commission for checking. She was followed by Miss Clara E. Fanning of the H. W. Wilson Co., who spoke of the several fiction lists printed by the company for the purpose of drawing readers from the new fiction to the older, worth-while books, also of the Wilson experiment of the co-operative printing of fiction catalogs.

Miss Mary White Ovington of Brooklyn, New York, then discussed the subject of "Fiction—from the borrower's standpoint," speaking of the change in the library attitude during the years of its development from the time when the librarian congratulated himself at the end of the day that every book was in its place, to the present time when the aim of the library is to circulate every volume on the shelves. She made an appeal for the reading of the classics, modern drama, and poetry, and the better magazines; for a greater expenditure of the libraries' funds on the best children's books, freely duplicated; and for an open-minded attitude on the part of libra-

rians towards the selection of books for their shelves; and she closed by stating that, in her opinion, the card catalog was to a borrower the most unsatisfactory thing about a library.

Friday afternoon was left open for recreation and the delegates had this opportunity to enjoy for a few hours the wonderful mountain walks and scenery.

The first speaker of the evening was Miss Alice S. Tyler, director of the Western Reserve Library School, Cleveland, Ohio, whose subject was "The widening field and the open book." Miss Tyler spoke of the widening field of library endeavor, of the library commissions, and of the larger view of the functions of the individual libraries (the rural extension and county library systems); and suggested ways of "opening" the book, by story hours for adults, travel talks with pictures, hours with the poets, and the free use of the lecture room for all subjects.

Miss Tyler was followed by Dr. Samuel McChord Crothers, of Cambridge, Mass., on the subject of "The therapeutic value of books." Dr. Crothers, in his delightfully humorous manner, divided books into several classes according to their effect upon their readers—the stimulants, depressants, sedatives, and counter-irritants. He declared that librarians should treat the people who come to the library as patients who come with various kinds of maladies, mostly suffering from mal-nutrition, and that they should watch the effect of different books; that people need various kinds of books, not only those that stimulate, but the sedative books that bring a certain harmony with life, and what is one man's stimulant is another man's sedative.

Dr. Scott Nearing, of the University of Pennsylvania, was the principal speaker of the Saturday morning session, giving a most interesting address on the subject of "Some recent developments in social and economic literature." Dr. Nearing spoke of the revolution in the subject matter and the viewpoint of social science, and reminded librarians of the great responsibility that rests upon them as guardians of the storehouse of knowledge, saying in closing: "In so far as your library seeks to be a force in shaping the civic and social life of your community, see to it that the social and economic books on your shelves represent the modern viewpoint of social service; treat the possibilities of social amelioration in terms of living reality; and present the message, as it should and can be presented, in the language of the people."

Dr. Nearing was followed by Miss Caroline

Griest, reference librarian of the Erie Public Library, who gave a paper on "The relation of the library to social movements," emphasizing the duty of the library to create a sentiment in favor of any social movement for the betterment of mankind. Miss Alice S. Tyler spoke briefly of the Western Reserve Library School and of the three months' course, during February, March and April, to which librarians of training and experience who are in the work can come without examinations and without credit, to gain in enthusiasm and to broaden their outlook.

After the reports of several committees, among them being the report of the committee on normal training in the use of books by Miss Mabel F. McCarnes of the Slippery Rock State Normal School, the association confirmed the two recommendations made to it by the executive committee: first, that Dr. Horace E. Hayden, in recognition of the work done by him as secretary and librarian of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society of Wilkes-Barre, be made an honorary member of the association for life; and second, that a handbook of the Keystone State Library Association, including the history, constitution, and list of members, be printed during the coming year, the publication to be carried on under the direction of the executive committee of the coming year.

The nominating committee made the following report: for president, Mr. W. F. Stevens, librarian of the Carnegie Library, Homestead; vice-president, Mr. O. R. Howard Thomson, librarian of the James V. Brown Library, Williamsport; secretary, Mabel N. Champlin, librarian of the Public Library, Hanover; treasurer, Miss Anna A. MacDonald, consulting librarian of the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission.

MABEL N. CHAMPLIN, *Secretary*.

MICHIGAN STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION— LIBRARY SECTION

The importance of the library as a part of the educational machinery of the people was well recognized in the 62d annual meeting of the Michigan State Teachers Association, which was held at Kalamazoo, October 28, 29, 30. The session of the Library Section was held on Friday morning, and was attended by several hundred persons. Dr. Charles H. Eastman, the well-known Indian author, gave a most interesting address on the "Education of the Indian child," paying a wonderful tribute to the Indian mother, and showing the place of the story in such education. Miss Caroline Burnite, of the Cleveland Public Library, gave an address on "Children's read-

ing," which was followed by a general discussion in which many persons took part.

At one of the evening sessions devoted to rural education, Mr. Samuel H. Ranck, of Grand Rapids, gave an illustrated address on "City library service to the farmer." Most of the slides shown were from photographs taken by himself in his visits to libraries giving service to the rural population in different parts of the country.

The Library Section elected as its officers for the ensuing year: Miss Nina K. Preston, of Ionia, chairman; and Mr. David E. Heine-mann, a member of the State Board of Library Commissioners, of Detroit, secretary.

ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Illinois Library Association held its nineteenth annual meeting at Springfield, Oct. 21-23.

The opening session was called to order by the president, F. K. W. Drury, who in his address said that as the primary purpose of the organization of the association had been fulfilled in the establishment of the State Library Extension Commission, the association must exert itself along other needed lines and suggested four important steps to be taken in the immediate future: (1) To secure needed library legislation in Illinois; (2) To correlate library meetings so as to avoid duplication; (3) To endorse the work of the Library Extension Commission; (4) To work out still closer affiliation with the A. L. A.

The reports of the officers and committees were presented, including one on the revision of the constitution, and accepted.

At its general meetings there were speakers of prominence and these sessions were attended by many local people not directly connected with libraries, in this way spreading the knowledge of the usefulness of the library to the community.

The social service rendered by the library and its use in the social survey work were subjects touched upon by several of the speakers. Among them, Prof. Robert E. Hieronymus, community adviser, University of Illinois, spoke of "The community center"; Miss Florence R. Curtis of the University of Illinois Library School, of the "Library's part in the social survey"; Dr. Walter Dill Scott of Northwestern University of the "Psychology of the rising generation."

Of direct interest to the librarians present were the papers presented by Miss Nellie E. Parham of the Withers Public Library, Bloomington, giving a "White list of periodicals for a public library"; by Henry C. Re-

mann of the Lincoln Library at Springfield on "The libraries of Springfield"; and by Henry E. Legler of the Chicago Public Library on "Shall we urge county libraries on Illinois." Considerable discussion followed the last address, and a motion was passed commending the county library plan to the incoming legislature.

The legislative committee presented the following recommendations:

"1. An amendment increasing the tax rate so as to allow the levy of two mills generally and 1.2 mills for cities over 100,000.

"2. An amendment requiring the library board to certify the annual budget for the council.

"3. An amendment to the commission government act requiring a separate library board to be appointed by the commissioners similar to the library board under the regular library act.

"We recommend that these three amendments selected by your legislative committee out of many that might be endorsed, be referred to a new legislative committee to be appointed by the incoming president, and that they be pushed in the next legislature.

"In regard to the situation at Springfield, we also ask that the Association endorse the recommendation of the legislative committee as follows:

"We recommend, namely, that a library board be authorized to consist of seven members, five to be appointed by the governor for a term of five years, one to retire each year, together with two ex-officio members, the governor and the secretary of state; that this board receive no pay for its services; that it have charge of the various library interests of the state at Springfield, and also care for library interests throughout the state."

The round table for small libraries was conducted by Miss Anna May Price, secretary of the Library Extension Commission. "Children's books suggested for Christmas purchase" was discussed by Miss Eva Cloud of the Public Library, Kewanee, and a list presented. This list has been printed by the commission and is for distribution.

Miss Josie Houchens of the University of Illinois Library considered "Periodicals for a small library" and gave a list of 22 with their list price, the estimated discount, and cost of binding.

"Simplification of the accession book" was taken up by Miss Florence R. Curtis, who said that the only necessary items were author, title, publisher, and cost, and that the preferable style of book was the loose leaf one, which permitted the use of the typewriter.

Other subjects discussed were the "Defacement and mutilation of books," and "How many books should be issued on a reader's card."

The reference librarians' round table was conducted by Earl N. Manchester of the reader's department, University of Chicago Libraries.

The Trustees' Association held a special session and discussed thoroughly the legislation needed and the best way to get it. Their recommendation may be found in the report of the legislative committee. Officers of the Trustees' Association elected for the ensuing year are: president, J. L. O'Donnell, Joliet; secretary and treasurer, Miss Eugenia Allin, Decatur. The trustees' committee on legislation appointed were: John R. Jones, Carmi; John W. Downey, Joliet; Arthur R. Haley, Rockford; and Anna E. Felt, Galena.

At the general session on Thursday Miss Frances Simpson of the University of Illinois Library School gave a sincere and appreciative tribute to the late Katharine L. Sharp, whose whole professional service was given to the libraries of Illinois and who was ever active in the work of the I. L. A., in securing proper legislation, and in fact in anything that made for the betterment of library conditions. On Friday an exposition of the story hour was given by Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen to a large and interested audience.

Springfield's seven libraries proved interesting to the visitors, and the local committee attended well to the comfort and entertainment of the members of the association. The diversions included an informal reception at the State Library, a personally conducted automobile tour of the city's parks and places of historic interest, and a social hour at the Lincoln Library, where tea was served under the supervision of Miss Ida F. Wright with the aid of the Camp Fire Girls.

All sessions were held in the State House, but all the libraries were open for inspection at all times and greetings were received from Mrs. Eva May Fowler on behalf of the State Library, Dr. A. R. Crook for the State Natural History Museum, Miss Anna May Price for the Extension Commission, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber for the State Historical Library, and Finley A. Bell for the State Legislative Reference Bureau.

The A. L. A. was represented by the secretary, George B. Utley, who made a short address on Thursday evening.

Election of officers resulted as follows: president, Miss Mary Eileen Ahern, Chicago; vice-president, Ida F. Wright, Springfield; secretary, Maud A. Parsons, Joliet; treasurer,

Mary J. Booth, Charleston; council (terms to expire 1917), Effie A. Lansden, Cairo, and Henry E. Legler, Chicago.

MAUD A. PARSONS, *Secretary*.

KANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Kansas Library Association held its fourteenth annual meeting in Topeka, Oct. 28-30. In point of attendance this was the best meeting ever held, seventy librarians and members of library boards registering. The meetings were held with the Kansas State Historical Society in the Memorial building, and much interest was manifested by the association in the arrangement of this handsome structure.

The first session was called to order Wednesday, Oct. 28, at 2:30 o'clock, by the president, James L. King. His address was brief and was in the nature of a history of the Kansas Library Association, whose first president he was. He told the story of the organization of the association and gave something of the struggle of the pioneer workers. He spoke of the *esprit de corps* which held them, and has continued to hold them, until to-day the fruits are shown in the increased membership and attendance of the K. L. A.

There were at the meeting, besides Mr. King, two librarians who had been present at the organization of the K. L. A.—Miss Carrie M. Watson, Kansas University, and Miss Mary L. Barlow, Fort Scott. At the close of Mr. King's address Miss Watson added some delightful personal reminiscences of the first meetings of the K. L. A., and antedated its organization by an earlier one in 1891, when the Kansas Library Association, consisting of four members, all officers, and the city of Topeka, entertained the American Library Association on its return from the San Francisco meeting of that year. Miss Francis, State Historical Library, added that a copy of the welcoming pamphlet addressed to the A. L. A. was upstairs in the Historical Library and could be produced momentarily to prove the birth and heartiness of the Kansas library spirit.

After the reports of the secretary and treasurer had been read and approved, a symposium of wishes followed in response to roll call. Each librarian was asked to express one paramount wish for his or her library. This brought out a bewildering list of "library wants." "Increased income" and "more shelving" were the popular desires, the wishes generally showing that practically every building erected five years ago had been outgrown. One librarian wanted "more light, artificial and mental"; another wisely wished

"to give satisfaction," whereat a ripple of mirth ran over the hearers who knew the impossibility of such a thing. Mr. King's wish was so generous that it should go on record as his own, "that all the wishes expressed today may come true."

At the end of the afternoon session the members were asked to go across to the rooms of the Traveling Library, where Mrs. Green, assisted by the wives of the justices of the Supreme Court, was serving afternoon tea.

Wednesday evening was devoted to a social gathering and "visiting bee." There was a short program consisting of music, a "story hour" and "Young Lochinvar," a throbbing tragedy. To the relief of the Topeka libraries this last received honorable mention in the "thank-you resolutions."

Thursday morning a visit was made to the state printing plant, where, through the courtesy of the state printer, a demonstration was given of printing, binding, and book-making. At ten o'clock the meeting convened in Memorial building and listened to a delightful talk from Mr. Purd B. Wright, a member of the Kansas Library Association by adoption. "Some broad methods of interesting the public" was his topic. The question of advertising and reaching every class of citizen was thoroughly discussed. One of Mr. Wright's suggestions was that the best way to reach a business man was through his end of business—interesting the banker through books on banking, and the insurance man through books on insurance. After Mr. Wright's address the report of the work of the publicity committee was made through its chairman and unanimously approved. The association then adjourned for a motor trip to interesting places about Topeka. A short visit was made to the Washburn College Library and later the automobiles returned the guests to a luncheon at the Mills tea-room, a courtesy of the Topeka Public Library.

The afternoon session was called to order at three o'clock, when Mr. C. E. Rush gave an address on "Practical affairs in a public library." His talk was along lines to interest the librarians keenly, and much valuable discussion succeeded it, Mr. Rush submitting to a fire of questions which would have perplexed a man less sure of his subject. At the close of the afternoon session a tour of Memorial building was made, disclosing all the dark secrets of a hurried "moving-in." Apples and candy were found in the reading room of the library, for the Kansas library spirit takes into serious account the library stomach.

Thursday evening Dr. Walter Burr of the rural service department, Kansas State Agri-

cultural College, talked to the librarians on "The new rural community." He told them how they might help in this movement and what a few of them had already done. His commendation of the work of the Traveling Libraries Commission was hearty and sincere. Miss Linna Bresette followed Dr. Burr with a talk on "The wage earning woman and the factory." Miss Bresette asked for co-operation from the public libraries in her work, and explained how much there was to do for these girls who paid \$5 for a hat because they did not know how to get a cheaper one, and wanted pretty shoes because they could have only one pair, and so bought satin pumps. Miss Bradford, of Topeka, closed the evening with a delightful reading from William Allen White's "Court of Boyville."

The Friday morning session was a divided one, the first half being the demonstration, in the State Library, on the use of the library by the pupils of the public school, Miss Dinsmoor using a class from the Topeka High School for the work. Afterwards coffee and cakes were served and the meeting adjourned to Memorial Hall, where Miss Grace M. Leaf, of the State Normal Library, Emporia, told how she organized the special library of the Wisconsin State Board of Control. This was followed by a business session, with the election of officers, reports of committees and selection of a meeting place for 1915.

The following were the officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Belle Curry, Parsons; first vice-president, Mr. James L. King, Topeka; second vice-president, Miss Kathryn Cossitt, Wichita; third vice-president, Miss Mary C. Lee, Manhattan; secretary, Miss Adelaide Bolmar, Topeka; treasurer, Mr. I. R. Bundy, Leavenworth; member-at-large, Miss Hattie Osborne, Baldwin.

Wichita was selected as the next meeting place, and after the transaction of other business, including an arrangement to print a new handbook of Kansas libraries, the meeting adjourned.

CLARA FRANCIS, *Secretary.*

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twentieth annual meeting of the Nebraska Library Association was held in Geneva, Oct. 19-21. The first session was opened by the president, Mrs. Elizabeth O'Linn Smith, on Monday at 3:30 p. m. After the business meeting, reports from the librarians present were given, showing increased activities since last year.

At the evening session, a report of the A. L. A. meeting was given; also an illustrated talk by Miss Charlotte Templeton on

"Public libraries in Nebraska." In this address, Miss Templeton showed the growth of the library movement in Nebraska by telling when the libraries were organized and when the present buildings were erected.

"Extension of library privileges to the rural communities" was discussed Tuesday morning. Mrs. F. A. Long, of Madison, Nebraska, discussed the "County library," using Kern county, California, as a basis for her talk. Kern county has thirty-two branch libraries, deposit and delivery stations. She urged that as good work could be done in the counties of Nebraska, and hoped that the librarians would use their influence for county libraries.

Miss Edith Tobitt, of Omaha, told of the work done at Dundee, Florence, Benson, and Ralston. These suburban towns pay an annual tax to the city of Omaha, and, in return, have full privileges of the Omaha Public Library. Messengers carry books to the deposit stations every other day, thus giving good service, although daily trips will be made as soon as possible. Other towns of Nebraska may do the same work for nearby villages.

Under the Nebraska library law a township may establish a township library or it may contract with an adjoining town for the free use of the library, by paying a township tax levy. "The value of the township library" was presented by Rev. Thomas Griffiths, of Edgar. The efficiency of the township library would be greater, because the librarian could come in closer touch with all patrons and the rural schools. Co-operation with the county superintendent and the rural teachers was given as the key to the founding of more township libraries. All counties in Nebraska do not have township organization, and in such counties, county libraries must be formed. Most libraries allow the rural population privileges of the library upon payment of a yearly fee. The library commission supplies such demands as come to it, but efficient work can best be given when rural communities have organization of their own. During the discussion which followed Mr. H. E. Legler, of Chicago, told of the work done in the suburban towns of Chicago. Each librarian was urged to use her influence to bring about some form of extension of privileges.

At the afternoon session, the girls' orchestra of the State Industrial School gave a very interesting musical program, which was followed by an address by Mr. Malcolm G. Wyer of the University Library, on "Librarians' interest in book illustration." In addition to a collection of mounted illustrations, lantern slides were used. The special address of the meeting was given by Mr. Henry E. Legler

of the Chicago Public Library on "The library and the melting pot." In his address, he emphasized the influence of libraries in making American citizens of the immigrant population.

At the business meeting Wednesday morning Mr. M. G. Wyer was elected alternate to attend the A. L. A. meeting, 1915. The following officers were elected: Miss Nellie Williams, Geneva, president; Mr. Malcolm G. Wyer, Lincoln, first vice-president; Miss Clara Howard, Columbus, second vice-president; Miss Josephine Lammers, Lincoln, secretary-treasurer.

The rest of the morning was given to a valuable round table conducted by Miss Edith Tobitt.

JOSEPHINE LAMMERS, *Secretary.*

SOUTHERN WORCESTER LIBRARY CLUB

The Southern Worcester Library Club held its eighteenth meeting in Framingham. Owing to repairs in process at the library building, the session was held in the rooms of the Sketch and Camera Club.

Records of the May meeting were read and approved. At roll call, sixteen libraries were represented in the audience of twenty-six.

Mr. Stebbins, chairman of the Framingham trustees, cordially welcomed the club. Miss Franklin, chairman of the nominating committee, presented the following list of officers for the ensuing year, and they were elected: President, Mrs. E. M. Arnold, Ashland; first vice-president, Miss Ethelwyn Blake, Milford; second vice-president, Miss Blanche E. Partridge, Holliston; secretary, Miss Lucy W. Biscoe, Grafton. Miss Sornborger, in her report of the Stockbridge meeting, said it was one of the best she ever attended, as it had the larger character of a national meeting.

Mrs. Whittemore, of Hudson, spoke on "Some advantages of the small library." She said she was keenly alive to the disadvantages of the small library, but she knew there were distinct advantages also. The selection of books for a small library is a greater problem than for a large one, as resources are generally limited, yet a small library may have a larger percentage of excellence. This is one way the large library can help the small one, by advising the best book on a subject to buy, and by loaning from its larger collection. In a small library, the librarian can know her people and her books, whereas the larger library is often handicapped by wealth of material and size of patronage. A large library has many rules that must be enforced, while a small library has a distinct

advantage in fewer rules and those as elastic as possible. In speaking of publicity, she said the best advertisement for a library is a satisfied patron. She spoke of the great assistance a small library might receive from the Free Public Library Commission, which is always ready to give expert advice.

Miss Moore, of the English department of the Framingham Normal School, spoke of her work in reading. She based her remarks on papers which her girls had written about their choice of books. No one reported a liking for history and not many for poetry. Preferences were expressed for biography, travel, current topics in newspapers and magazines, and fiction. Of standard fiction, Dickens and Scott were preferred to Thackeray. Historical novels received high praise because of their power to enliven history. Of recent fiction mention was made of "The rosary," "T. Tembarom," "Girl of the Limberlost," "Secret garden," "Pollyanna," and the books of Marion Crawford and Joseph Lincoln. Children's books were favorites with many of the girls, in fact, the juniors are urged to read plenty of children's books. They are also urged to read one standard author thoroughly that they may know a certain style.

Mrs. E. M. Arnold, of Ashland, gave an interesting report of her European trip this summer. She gave vivid pen pictures of the principal places visited, then described how her party ran from the Germans.

A rising vote of thanks was given the speakers and the librarian and trustees of the Framingham Library.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

THE second meeting of the year was held in the auditorium of the Merchants Association in the Woolworth building, Thursday, Nov. 12, at 2:45 p. m., President Jenkins in the chair and present also 310 members and guests. The minutes of the meeting of October 8 were approved, and nine new members elected.

President Jenkins then introduced the speaker of the afternoon, Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, who gave an interesting account of the beginning and development of the bureau. Though many committees, he said, had investigated and made reports on different portions of the administrative machinery no one knew how New York city was organized as a corporation, what it was doing, and what results it was getting. To get at these facts in a non-partisan way, in 1906 Dr. Cleveland drafted a prospectus for an agency to ascertain these facts. As an experiment R. Fulton Cutting gave \$1,000 a month to find

out what a citizen's agency equipped with a staff could do. The first investigation which was carried through proved the efficiency of the bureau, and it was later placed on a \$100,000 basis.

The method of the bureau is to get at the facts and then to lay them before the official involved, giving him an opportunity to correct conditions before publishing them. Frequently the official does not know the facts and could not make the changes without this information. The idea is that the bureau owes it to the officer to bring the facts to his attention first, so as to give him an opportunity to make needed changes and to give him intelligent citizen co-operation in improving conditions before giving the information to the newspapers for wide publicity.

Other communities have asked for the help of the bureau, Philadelphia being the first. The help was given and now Philadelphia has a bureau of its own which has been remarkably successful.

There are now twenty bureaus organized in the United States and Canada and recommendations have been made to about forty-three cities. Owing to the number of requests for trained workers from outside places the bureau now has a training school for public service.

ELEANOR H. FRICK, *Secretary.*

MISSOURI VALLEY LIBRARY CLUB

Fifty persons from Kansas City, Mo., Kansas City, Kan., and Independence, Mo., all of whom are connected in some manner with library work, met at the public library in Kansas City, Oct. 21, and took preliminary steps toward the formation of what is to be known as the Missouri Valley Library Club. Mrs. Rosa M. Hibbard, librarian of the Kansas City Medical Library Club, was named as chairman pro tem and Miss Irene Gentry of Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library, temporary secretary. Superintendent I. I. Cammack talked of the work of the public schools.

TORONTO LIBRARY INSTITUTE

The annual meeting of the City of Toronto Library Institute was held in the Public Reference Library on Friday afternoon and evening, Nov. 6. There were one hundred and twenty-five delegates present. The out-of-town guest on this occasion was Miss Mary Hall of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. She told of what was being done in the development of high school libraries and the possibilities of co-operation with public libraries. It was a splendid address and was discussed by Dr. James L. Hughes,

ex-superintendent of schools. Others who spoke were Mr. W. J. Sykes of the Ottawa Public Library on "What books are being read by boys and girls in high school," discussion being opened by Principal Gray of Oakwood School and Principal Gavin of Windsor. Professor Tracy of the University of Toronto and Mr. Crocker spoke on "Co-operation of the public library with the Sunday school libraries of the city." The president, Mr. George H. Locke, spoke on the social survey of Toronto which was in progress by the assistant librarians. The officers elected were: President, Professor A. E. Lang of Victoria College Library; vice-president, Principal Gray of Oakwood High School; secretary, Miss Eva Davis of the Public Library. The executive committee represents the libraries of Royal Canadian Institute, Normal School, Public School, Academy of Medicine, and Children's Department of Public Library, Sunday School Association.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The following names should be added to the list of seniors published in the November LIBRARY JOURNAL. The school enrollment is now 49: 22 seniors and 27 juniors.

Bayer, Edna Elizabeth, Rochester, N. Y., B.S., University of Rochester, 1913.
 Byrne, Paul R., Chittenango, N. Y., Ph.B., Notre Dame University, 1913; cataloger, Notre Dame University Library, 1907-13; summer assistant, Buffalo Public Library, July-Sept., 1914.

The advanced course in library buildings which was suspended on Mr. Eastman's resignation in 1912, has been resumed under the direction of Mr. William R. Watson.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter entertained the faculty and students on the afternoon of Election day, Nov. 3.

A series of trips to near-by points of interest has been planned by the students; the first, a visit to the United States Arsenal at Watervliet, was made Saturday, Nov. 7. A student club, "The Library Round Table," has also been organized, chiefly for the discussion of current topics of interest to librarians. The first meeting was held Tuesday, Nov. 10. Miss Helen M. Claffin (1914) is president of the club and Miss Emily L. Gilfillan (1915) is secretary.

Junior class officers for the present school year are: president, Ralf P. Emerson; vice-president, Helen M. Laws; secretary-treasurer, Adelaide H. Genside.

F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The annual reception given to the incoming class by the Graduates' Association was held on Thursday evening, Nov. 5, in the north class-room. There were more than 80 present, representing all of the classes from 1891 to 1915 with the exception of the classes of 1893, 1899, 1910, and 1912. Several of the graduates came from some distance, Madison, Englewood, Jersey City, Yonkers, and New Haven sending representatives. No formal entertainment was attempted but a display of the class photographs from 1896 down created no little interest and amusement.

Prof. A. S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, spoke to the students Nov. 10, on the library as a co-operative and inspirational factor in community life.

Mr. George B. Utley, secretary of the American Library Association, addressed the class Nov. 12, on the history and work of the Association.

The class of 1915 effected an organization Oct. 16, electing as president Miss Mildred Maynard of Williamsport, Pa., and as secretary Miss Myra W. Buell of St. Paul, Minn.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Caroline L. Jones, 1913, who has been assistant in the library of the Young Women's Christian Association of Brooklyn, has been made head of the Hazelwood branch of the Pittsburgh Public Library.

Miss Ella B. Cook, 1914, who went to the Trenton Public Library as head of a branch, has been made reference librarian at the main library.

Miss Madalene F. Dow, 1914, who substituted at Columbia during the summer, has become a cataloger in the library of Columbia University.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Senior lectures since the first fortnight's report have been as follows:

School and college library course:

Mary E. Hall, on "Training in books in high schools"; "The high school situation"; "Administration of the high school library"; (evening lectures, one given at the Girl's High School, Brooklyn.)

Freeman F. Burr, on the "Literature of biology, and of chemistry."

Advance reference and cataloging course:

Freeman F. Burr, on the "Literature of biology, and of chemistry."

Catherine S. Tracey, "History of printing," (first two lectures of course).

Administration course:

Frederick W. Jenkins, on "Education and treatment of defectives, delinquents and incorrigibles," and on "Public health."

Annie C. Moore, on "Selection of books for children" (first two lectures of course).

Children's librarians course

Frederick W. Jenkins, on "Education and treatment of defectives, delinquents and incorrigibles."

Annie C. Moore, on "Selection of books for children."

Practice in selection of editions has been given the two latter classes, and tests have been given on Mr. Jenkins' lectures.

The juniors have had lectures from visiting lecturers as follows:

October 21, Dr. N. Krishna, "Modern education in India, and the modern literature of India."

October 30, Frederick W. Jenkins, "The library as a civic factor."

November 4, in the morning, Claude G. Le-land, on "The public school system of New York City"; in the afternoon, a recital by Nicholas Vachel Lindsay, of some of his poems, including "The Congo," "The eagle that is forgotten," and "General William Booth enters into Heaven."

Dr. and Mme. Krishna met the school at an informal reception after his lecture, and Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins were guests of the school at a Halloween party given by the Alumni Association to the entering class the evening of October 30.

The Alumni Association has inaugurated an "at home" evening, in room 73 of the school quarters, the 12th of each month during the school-year. The first meeting took the form of a reception to the recently married alumni, their wives and husbands.

At five o'clock, three days a week, the women of the junior class are having a sewing and knitting-bee under Miss Sutliff's direction, for the benefit of European refugees and non-combatants.

The Thanksgiving recess will begin at one o'clock November 25, sessions being resumed the following Monday.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

In November the two outside lecturers were Prof. Root and Miss Sawyer. The latter spoke of the work for the blind in the Perkins Institution. The former, in "Some impressions of European libraries," made them far more real to those privileged to listen. Prof. Root spent November 5-6 examining the school on behalf of the A. L. A. committee on library training.

Visits were made during November to the Boston Book Company, the Perkins Institution for the Blind, and, in Worcester, to the libraries of Clark University, the Antiquarian Society, and the Worcester Public Library.

The "Better books of the year" exhibit has been an attraction to draw students and instructors to Paine's frequently.

POSITIONS

Martha Bailey, 1914, was appointed in June in the Library of the Bureau of Education, Washington.

Edith Brown, 1914, is an assistant in the Howard University Library, Washington, D. C.

Alice Day, C II, 1913-14, became an assistant in the Smith College Library, November 1.

Elva Greef, 1913-14, is substituting for the librarian of the Public Library, Manchester, Ia.

Mildred Page, 1914, is in the Utica (N. Y.) Public Library.

Marian Small, 1914, was with the Massachusetts Library Commission during September in reorganization work at Braintree, and in October was appointed in the reference catalog division of the New York Public Library.

Katharine Warren, 1914, is assisting in reorganization work on the West Springfield Public Library catalog.

Esther S. Chapin, 1913, has been appointed in the New York Public Library.

Elsie Wells, 1910, has been appointed to a position in the Somerville Public Library, which recently gave a civil service examination for assistants.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The following courses are scheduled for the autumn term:

Junior: Reference work, Miss Stewart; classification, Miss Mann; book selection, Miss Elva Smith, Miss Power, and Miss Whiteman; seminar for periodical review, Miss McGirr; story-telling, Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen and Miss Whiteman; library handwriting and printing, Miss Groft.

Senior: Book selection, Miss Elva Smith; cataloging, Miss Elva Smith.

A schedule of 15 hours of practice work each week in the various divisions of the children's department is required of the junior class. Two periods of three hours each during the term are taken from this schedule for practice work in the reference department.

The senior class is scheduled for 15 periods of three hours each for practice work in the catalog department. The junior class has matriculated at the University of Pittsburgh for a course in "Games and plays."

On October 28 the Training School was fortunate in having as its guests Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, who both addressed the school.

The junior class has organized and elected the following officers: Margaret Jean Clay, president; Harriet W. Leaf, vice-president; Lenore Townsend, secretary and treasurer.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Director*.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

NEWS NOTES

The reception given for the class of 1915 by the faculty of the Library School on the evening of Nov. 2, brought together a large number of the graduates residing in Cleveland and a few from nearby cities. The class has been organized by the election of officers, appointment of committees, etc. The new practice of the class of the previous year sending a messenger with greetings and suggestions regarding organization, was much appreciated. Miss Coveney of the class of 1914 brought the greetings. The officers for 1915 are: president, Mildred McAfee; vice-president, Louise Bailey; secretary-treasurer, Helen Lewis.

Professor Emma Perkins of the College for Women gave a lecture on "Personal reminiscences of Alice Freeman Palmer."

Mrs. Julia S. Harron, the library editor of the Cleveland Public Library, had charge of the book evaluation course during October, during the absence of the Director, who was in attendance at the meetings of the Keystone State Library Association and of the Iowa Library Association.

The lecture by Mr. George B. Utley, secretary of the A. L. A., Nov. 4, was greatly enjoyed by the students, the early history of the Association and its present activities being presented in a most interesting manner.

ALUMNI NOTES

Alice G. Gaylord, 1906, who was formerly children's librarian in the Public Library of Duluth, is now in charge of stations and extension work of that library.

Ethel M. Knapp, 1907, cataloger in the University of Indiana Library, has been appointed reference librarian in the Public Library of Davenport, Iowa.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Mabel Hines, 1909, to Mr. Norman Houser, of Cleveland.

Ellen G. Stocker, 1909, assistant librarian of

the P. M. Musser Public Library of Muscatine, Iowa, has been elected librarian.

Cornelia Plaister, 1913, has resigned her position as librarian of the Clarinda (Iowa) Public Library to become the supervisor of branches of Sioux City Public Library.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA—LIBRARY SCHOOL

The tenth annual session of the Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, opened Sept. 82 with the following enrollment of students:

Harvie Banks, Trenton, Ky.
Mrs. H. B. Chamberlin, Atlanta, Ga.
Myrtle Flagg, Louisiana, Mo.
Jennie Quinn Gresham, Prattville, Ala.
Nell Hendrick, Jackson, Ga.
Alma Jamison, Villa Rica, Ga.
Annie Mayson, Atlanta, Ga.
Louise Roberts, Birmingham, Ala.
Nellie Row, Greensboro, N. C.
Julia Schilling, Marietta, Ga.
Pauline Shelley, Albany, Ga.
Mary Yates, Greensboro, N. C.

Five of the students have had previous experience in library work.

During October, Mrs. Percival Sneed, director of the School, was appointed librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta. Mrs. Sneed will continue to be the active head of the school.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Mary Louise Browne, 1909, was married Aug. 6 to Edward Erwin of Morganton, N. C. Mr. and Mrs. Erwin will make their home at the University of Mississippi, where Mr. Erwin is associate professor of English.

Two of the graduates of the Library School planned to attend the meeting of the British Library Association at Oxford from Aug. 31 to Sept. 4. Miss Louie Smith, 1910, went early in June to Paris, where she expected to study art until the last of August, at which time she was to return to England for the Oxford meeting. At the declaration of war Miss Smith was forced to leave Paris, going immediately to England, where she spent several weeks. After a short visit to Scotland she returned to America early in October. Miss Smith gave the students in the Library School an interesting description of the Bodleian Library and also of the methods of the Chelsea Public Library, which she used while in London.

Miss Jessica Hopkins, 1906, librarian of the Public Library, Paducah, Ky., who had also planned to attend the Oxford meeting and had been granted a six weeks' leave of absence by her trustees for the journey, was fortunate enough to learn of the postponement of the meeting in time to cancel her sailing.

Miss Anna Laura Robinson, who was graduated in June from the Library School and served during the summer as cataloger in the Savannah (Ga.) Public Library, was married Oct. 2 to Russell Malcolm Dodson. Mr. and Mrs. Dodson will live in Atlanta.

The Graduates Association, which belongs to the Georgia State Federation of Women's Clubs, sent Miss Margaret Jemison, 1914, librarian of the Valdosta Public Library, as a delegate to the meeting held at Albany, Ga., Oct. 27-29. Miss Catharine Walker, 1913, president of the Graduates Association, was not able to attend the meeting and Miss Helen Brewer, 1913, librarian of the Cordele Public Library, was sent to the meeting as the president's appointee. The reading of the report of the Association was entrusted to Miss Jemison.

DELIA FOREACRE SNEED, *Director*.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL ALUMNI NOTES

May Angell, Anna Hurlbut, Anna Middlekauf, Margaret Sanborn, and Ida B. Swart, all of the class of 1914, are assistants in the Brooklyn Public Library.

Mildred Wood, 1914, takes the place of Edith E. Haith, resigned, as librarian of the State College of Forestry at Syracuse.

Agnes Mackin, 1914, is an assistant in the Public Library at Ames, Iowa.

E. E. SPERRY, *Director*.

PORTLAND, OREGON, TRAINING CLASS

The Library Association of Portland opened its yearly training class Nov. 2, with 10 members enrolled. The library has had a training class for several years, conducted by the heads of departments, but this year a training teacher, Miss Ethel R. Sawyer, has been engaged. Miss Sawyer is a graduate of Pratt Institute Library School and goes to Portland from the Seattle Public Library. This course has been extended to eight months, including two weeks preliminary practice, and it is probable that in the future courses will begin the first of October and continue for nine months.

The course of study includes the technical subjects of cataloging, classification, shelf-listing, etc.; general problems of administration; use of reference books; public documents; book ordering and trade bibliography; book selection; work with children; current events; municipal reference work; work of the technical department; library extension; loan work; care of books; business forms and methods; periodicals; survey of literature; appraisal of fiction. Other subjects may be added to the course later.

ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY TRAINING CLASS

A training class of seventeen members, who had taken the year's course under Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, chief of the instruction department, was graduated on June 12, including one member of the class of 1912 and one of the class of 1913 who had been appointed to the staff before the completion of their course. Dr. George R. Dodson gave an address on "Librarianship as a profession," which was followed by an informal reception held in the class room.

In addition to regular lectures by members of the library staff, the following were given during the spring term: "Bibliography of American history," Dr. Roland G. Usher, of Washington University; "Bibliography of sociology," Dr. George B. Mangold, director of the School of Social Economy; "Moral education," Dr. John Withers, principal of Teachers' College; "Playground work," Hon. Dwight F. Davis, park commissioner; "The library and civic activity," Mr. Roger N. Baldwin, secretary of the Civic League; "Completing periodical sets," Mr. Frederick W. Faxon, Boston Book Co.; "Story telling," Miss Anna Tyler of the New York Public Library; "The work of the State Library Commission," Miss Elizabeth B. Wales, secretary of the Missouri Library Commission.

The present class of fifteen members, selected from the sixty-four applicants taking the entrance examinations, began the year's training on September 28, after two weeks of preliminary practice work in the branch libraries.

RIVERSIDE LIBRARY WINTER SCHOOL

The eight-week course now offered in the Riverside Library's winter school begins Jan. 18 and is planned for those who have some library experience. A certificate will be given for the courses completed.

The list of subjects will include: business methods (10 lecture periods); book selection (6 lecture periods); reference and book description (24 lecture periods and laboratory); classification (18 lecture periods and laboratory); cataloging (18 lecture periods and laboratory); documents (12 lecture periods and laboratory); young people and schools and library organization (6 lecture periods); library handicraft, to be given with binding and repair; story-telling, to be given with young people and schools; periodicals and serials (6 lecture periods); binding and repair (36 hours in the bindery); library law and county service (12 lecture periods).

The teachers already engaged for these courses, besides Joseph F. Daniels, the librarian

of the Riverside Public Library and the head of the school, are Alice M. Butterfield, Lillian L. Dickson, Helen Evans, W. Elmo Reavis, Lutie E. Stearns, and Sabra W. Vought. Several others will be announced later.

In answer to the question why the course has been lengthened from six weeks to eight, Mr. Daniels says in his circular of announcement, "There is no doubt that the usual summer school in library subjects omits too much and that some of the subjects offered are not given enough time. Several items in short courses, such, for example as binding, library law, documents, young people and schools, organizing, and business management are not well done or are not attempted at all. Cataloging, classification, reference and book selection are of first importance in any plan of library science and they require the full six weeks with but little to spare for the other subjects: if that remainder of time on the schedule be combined with the two additional weeks, we shall have a normal, balanced schedule requiring six days each week and about six hours each day for eight weeks.

"An eight-week program allows the student to pick and choose and in the time schedule which we present, a student who wishes to take only law and binding may do so in two weeks; reference, documents, periodicals, business management and book selection may be taken in four weeks; cataloging and classification have six solid weeks (alternate days), with only one other subject for a part of the time and a reasonable diversion of time for the whole program.

"Another feature emphasized at Riverside is the mechanical and business side of library service: how to do things in a library should receive more attention. Our students do not 'visit' the bindery, they use it twelve half days in the short course and as much more as they like. The same is true of school library work; we have two high school libraries and ten grammar school libraries in the city of Riverside under contract service. There are nearly forty other branches and stations in the county.

"Library law and the study of public documents are both neglected subjects and in California, with the most thorough-going library legislation ever enacted, the law is certainly important. For those taking county free library examinations it is imperative that they have the subject well presented."

None knows solitude who spends
Life with books when books are friends.

—J. WILLIAMS.

Reviews

BROWN, JAMES DUFF. Subject classification, with tables, indexes, etc., for the subdivision of subjects. Second edition, revised. London; Grafton & Co., 1914. 406 p. 8°.

In the LIBRARY JOURNAL for December, 1906, the writer reviewed at some length the first edition of the late Mr. Brown's "Subject classification." There seems but little to add to the judgment then set forth. The second edition differs but slightly from the first. Minor changes and corrections have been made, and the classification of all things pertaining to libraries (by Mr. L. S. Jast) has been omitted. This has reduced the book by some seventeen pages.

Mr. Brown's classification offers but three distinctive features: *first*, it groups the various arts and applied sciences with those portions of pure science from which the author believes them to be derived, *e. g.*, Music follows acoustics, and precedes Astronomy, and Architecture comes between Civil Engineering and Railways; *second*, certain "categorical" tables takes the place of extensive subdivision under most topics; *third*, the index is very comprehensive and useful, containing over 17,000 entries. The notation is complicated and in a large library would be very clumsy.

With the merits of Mr. Brown's general scheme we have little to do. It is hard to imagine an American library adopting it, or American librarians agreeing to his main thesis in the grouping of classes. There appears (as in most classifications) an over-elaboration of certain parts (particularly in the natural sciences), and a too summary treatment of others, especially the historical sciences. The scheme of fixed "categorical tables" is an excellent contribution to classification theory, but the tables as printed stand in sore need both of compression and of revision. The index is the best part of the book. It makes the scheme workable, and insures a practical uniformity of treatment which is invaluable to a library using the system.

The preface tells us that over a score of libraries have adopted the Subject Classification. It would be interesting to know their character and size. The smaller public libraries would doubtless find certain merits in these schedules. It seems hardly likely, however, that libraries designed for research would discover much profit in them. The fate of a classification scheme must rest ultimately on its adaptability to diverse and

changing conditions. Classification is not an end in itself, and no scheme has any sure prospect of permanence. We do well in passing judgment on classifications to be of the school of Gamaliel.

WM. W. BISHOP.

KAISER, JOHN B. Law, legislative, and municipal reference libraries. The Boston Book Co. 476 p. \$4.00 sp. n. No discount to libraries. Delivery free.

Mr. Kaiser's book is presented as "an introductory manual and bibliographical guide to the materials and methods of three types of related special libraries." Its 476 pages are crammed with facts—it is not a treatise of opinion. It gives but little space to any general consideration of these types of libraries, although perhaps giving all that its plan would require. This is even true of the treatment of the origin and development of the newer forms of libraries, their present success and tendencies, and their future possibilities. The author's judgment in this is probably correct, for this phase of the field has already been covered in much detail and the bibliographic references in the appendix make this matter available. The big element in the book is that part relating to "materials." In fact 187 of the 343 pages of text are given to this one subject (in three parts). Here is where the most valuable and really constructive work has been done. This work had hitherto been left for each one interested to do for himself. Nowhere else in published form had there been massed the facts outlining the part of the great "world of print" which must be used most intensively in work of this character. The copious footnotes guide in expanding the knowledge of each particular type of information source. And there are in addition other sections of the text which should be classed here as, for instance, the six pages devoted to "legal works in a general library," the references on the specific subject "Minimum wage" found in the section on reference work in chapter 2, and the valuable lists of publications compiled in the appendix.

A number of tests seem to prove beyond question that this work has been most thoroughly and accurately done. In this connection it is significant of the author's methods that much more space is given to the present development and agencies in municipal reference work than in the state legislative field. For the former material is not elsewhere available, though the latter has been written upon by others whose articles are referred to in the appendix and in footnotes.

With the discussion of materials so evidently the greatest and most useful single ele-

ment in the book, it is obvious that the consideration of methods must occupy a lesser place. The main topic under this subject of methods is "Handling of materials" and to this 54 pages are given, likewise of course in three parts. In chapter 2 there are 23 pages devoted to "Preparing for a legislative session," including reference work and bill drafting and legislative procedure. In chapter 3 there are two pages in the section on "Handling of materials" given up to some general hints on drafting ordinances. The author does not pretend to give any detailed study of the technique of drafting, as beyond the scope of his plan which is intended to emphasize the "library side" of the topics treated. (See p. 209-210.) He recognizes that this subject "demands separate treatment as a special field of endeavor" and refers his readers to extended citations of authorities on bill drafting and statutory construction, as listed in the appendix.

The title of the book uses the term "libraries," but at times the institutions doing legislative and municipal reference work seem to be referred to rather indiscriminately as bureaus, libraries, or departments. Compare, for instance, the table of contents for the appendix on page 345. But this is true of all writing on the subject, and apparently when speaking of an individual institution the author has endeavored to refer to it by the word officially used, although not always successful in this endeavor. For instance, the New York library is referred to as a "bureau" on page 191 and as a "section" of the State Library (its official name) on page 225. Similarly the Wisconsin library is referred to as "library" on page 173, along with others as a "bureau" on page 232, and as a "department" on page 330. This diversity of name is worth noting as in itself implying the very complexity of function of these institutions—not by any means devoting themselves to strictly library work alone—and as lending point to the contentions of Mr. Lapp and others as to the use of these terms.

It would have been helpful if the running heads on the pages gave notice as to which of the three main divisions of the subject, at least, was being considered. It would also greatly aid the reader if the topical outlines, at least in main divisions, referred to the inclusive pages within which the subject is treated. The index, excellent as it is, does not make up for this lack and the table of contents is quite inadequate from this point of view.

A table of the contents of the appendix is given on page 345. It is divided into three

main sections corresponding to the sections of the text. Each division of these sections is numbered in the table. It might be wished that there were a page reference which would eliminate the necessity for recourse to the index. Unfortunately also the actual matter in the appendix is not always numbered in divisions to correspond to the table. For instance, the divisions referred to as 3 and 5 of section II, and 2 and 3 of section III, are not numbered at all, and division 4 of each of these two sections is wrongly marked as 5 in each case, when found in the appendix.

A slight misprint in the main table of contents indicates that the index begins on page 445, instead of 435 as is the case.

Here and there are minor inconsistencies in terminology or in tabulating. For instance, in the topical outline of chapter 1, there is a heading "Kinds of material: general." For chapter 2 this becomes "The materials," and for chapter 3 the article is dropped and we have a section on "Materials." Of course, all refer to the same division of subject matter. Other instances have been referred to. But when one contemplates the really remarkable amount of material collected and organized, these minor flaws disappear in admiration of the energy and application evident in the search for this matter in many and diverse sources.

The section on law libraries covers 65 pages, that on legislative reference libraries 168 pages, and that on municipal reference libraries 110 pages. The appendix occupies 89 pages, and the index with its explanatory note 33 pages. This of course does not imply any quantitative expression of the treatment of the three types of libraries, since much that is said about one in detail is incorporated into the consideration of another by reference.

That part of the book referring to law libraries is probably more useful to law students and to other users of the library not practicing lawyers than it is to the law librarian himself, although the latter will find some useful information collected here. Its sections on legislative and municipal reference work, however, will form the most enduring part of the book and here it brings together a large amount of hitherto scattered data as to what these libraries do to aid in the solution of the "problem of intelligent legislation" and how they do it. It refers to the earliest specialized reference work in the New York State Library and the later combination of reference and drafting work originated in Wisconsin and adopted successfully in a number of other states. In addition, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island are especially referred to as il-

lustrations of types of present development in the states and Baltimore (the first) and Kansas City among the cities.

The appendix contains reading lists or bibliographies on law library work, legislative reference libraries and municipal reference libraries, compilations of laws and ordinances relating to legislative and municipal reference libraries, laws relating to other official state bill drafting agencies, lists of publications of legislative reference and municipal reference libraries and of municipal research bureaus, a bibliography of bill drafting, and suggested class problems. The tabular statement of legislative reference work, by the way, is quite worthy of its own place in the appendix material, instead of being included in a "list of publications."

Other selected matter worth noting and not already spoken of would include the following:

- Legal bibliography (p. 37)
- Comparative constitution sources (p. 81)
- Bibliographic aids (p. 162)
- Comparative legislation sources (p. 147)
- The list of municipal reference libraries and research bureaus (p. 251)
- Comparative ordinance collections (p. 276)
- Bibliographic aids for municipal documents (p. 281)
- Bibliographies of municipal affairs (p. 309)

The book is expanded and revised from lectures delivered by the author at the University of Illinois Library School. Presumably its organization follows the plan of development of the three topics as outlined there and quite naturally the emphasis in text is given to that part which has not been adequately written upon by others. The abundant footnotes and the bibliographic lists and other matter collected in the appendix refer to the writings of others more for additional information than for supporting authority. The index is excellent.

The book should be of much value to library workers in the field of public affairs and to students of library activities in this field. It contains data of use to those advocating the development of libraries of this type. Its strength is in the selecting and bringing together from widespread and diverse sources of definite information as to the most useful "material" for these libraries. Its treatment of "methods" is thorough as it relates to what is actually being done, but does not raise the questions which might be asked as to whether some of these methods, largely adapted from the public library field, should not be radically changed. In its self-imposed limitation to a

discussion of the "library side" of this work is perhaps too briefly refers to those elements of trained research and direct assistance which are of the very essence of the functions of these institutions. The reader should not fail to remember that these libraries are not merely collections of specialized materials, carefully selected and efficiently used as reference sources, but beyond that as the chief justification for their existence they are essential factors in the development of a statute law which shall be the expression of an advancing democracy.

C. B. L.

CHIPMAN, CHARLES PHILLIPS. Books and libraries, their makers and use; an outline course for the use of students. Waterville, Me.: Colby Alumnus Press. 140 p. D. \$1.

This little book is based on talks given by the author to the students of Colby College. It is divided into three parts of which the first, The making of books, is not only the longest but of the most general interest. In brief but readable chapters it traces the history of the alphabet, the Assyrian records, papyrus and parchment manuscripts, the origin and development of printing to the modern book, including sketches of ancient, medieval and modern libraries.

The second part, The use of books, treats of such technical matters as the catalog, classification, reference books, note-taking, etc. According to the preface these chapters "have purposely been made very brief, since they serve simply as a starting-point for the student's study at first hand of the arrangement and use of the library." The third section, The student's library, contains some helpful hints on the reading habit and the choice of books. The volume should prove suggestive to librarians whose duties include the giving of talks on the topics covered.

M. L. S.

Librarians

BALDWIN, Rachel, Pratt 1908, has accepted a position in the Newark Public Library.

BRISCOE, Mrs. Ruth, has been appointed librarian of the medical department of the University of Maryland.

BUCHER, Mrs. Paul, B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, 1910, has resigned her position as first assistant in the order section of the New York State Library, to accept a position in the reference department of The California University Library, Berkeley.

BURNHAM, Adele, N. Y. State Library School, 1912-13, has resigned her position as assistant in the Superior (Wis.) Public Library to become connected with the University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor.

CLATWORTHY, Linda M., who was in charge of the Dayton (O.) Public Library at the time of the flood, and who has been taking a year's rest since that time, has been secured by the Dallas (Tex.) Public Library as reference assistant for the winter.

DIXON, Vera M., Pratt 1912, librarian of the Engineering Schools at Columbia, has accepted the position of head of the new technical department of the Multnomah County Library, Portland, Oregon.

DUREN, Fanny, who had been librarian in charge of the Waterloo (Iowa) Public Library for eight years, resigned Nov. 15, to take charge of one of the branches of the Minneapolis Public Library.

GROFF, Edward L., who was for eight years assistant librarian in the Pennsylvania Senate Library, died from cancer in a Philadelphia hospital Nov. 10.

HAFFKIN-HAMBURGER, Mme., who sailed from San Francisco Sept. 26 on her way home to Russia, writes that she has changed her route and is going through Korea instead of via Vladivostok. While in Japan she visited four libraries in Tokyo, two in Kyoto, and the libraries of Osaka and Kobe. She found Japan delightful and her libraries very interesting, though not to be compared with those of Europe or America. Japan now has 670 libraries scattered through the islands.

HASSE, Adelaide R., who had charge of the A. L. A. exhibit in Leipzig during the last three months of its existence, landed in New York Nov. 11.

HAZELTINE, Alice I., was succeeds Miss Effie L. Power as supervisor of children's work in the St. Louis Public Library Dec. 1, graduated from Syracuse University with the Ph.B. degree in 1901 and studied in the New York State Library School at Albany in 1901-02. She was chief children's librarian in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, taking a special course at the same time in the Training School for Children's Librarians, in 1906-09, librarian of the Hazelwood branch until 1911 and the first assistant in the children's department until 1913, when she became supervisor of branches in the Buffalo Public Library. Miss Power, who has held the St. Louis position since 1911, has resigned to take charge of the work with schools in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

KUDALKAR, J. S., the editor of the *Library Miscellany* and the successor of Mr. W. A. Borden as director of state libraries in Baroda, India, arrived in Bombay Sept. 4, after a year spent in visiting the libraries of Europe and America and in studying their methods.

LAWRENCE, Hannah M., vice-librarian of the Washington County Free Library, has tendered her resignation, to take effect Dec. 1. She has accepted a position as supervisor of branches in the Public Library of Buffalo, N. Y.

LEDYARD, Winifred E., for the last year librarian of the Palmer School branch, of the Grand Rapids Public Library, has resigned. She expects to spend some time in California. Miss Ledyard went to Grand Rapids in September, 1910, a graduate of the Library School at Syracuse University.

LOWRY, Elizabeth, N. Y. State Library School, 1912-13, has been appointed instructor of classification and cataloging in the California State Library School, Sacramento.

MOORE, Caroline, who has been librarian of the Westbrook (Ct.) Free Public Library since 1896, has resigned.

PARKER, Mary C., Pratt 1898, who has been librarian of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company of New York for two years, now has charge of the new Federal Reserve Bank Library. The position includes charge of the files as well as of the library, and promises to include a certain amount of statistical work.

SAWYER, R. Alger, Jr., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, 1914, has joined the staff of the New York Public Library.

SNEED, Mrs. Percival, has been appointed librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta to succeed Miss Katharine Wootten. Mrs. Sneed has been principal of the Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, for several years. In assuming the librarianship she will retain the active direction of the school and serve in the double capacity of director and librarian.

TAGGART, Anne V., has been appointed superintendent of branch libraries in Grand Rapids. Miss Taggart took the examination for the apprentice class work in Grand Rapids in 1908. After this she spent a year at the Pratt Institute Library School, at Brooklyn, N. Y., from which she graduated. In 1910-11 she was librarian of the Public Library at Lock Haven, Pa., and in January, 1912, she returned to Grand Rapids. During the absence of the head of the catalog department she was acting

head of that department for a year, and last winter was librarian of the West Side branch.

TAYLOR, W. Agutter, for over thirty years librarian for the Law Society of Winnipeg, Manitoba, died suddenly Oct. 23.

THOMPSON, Laura E., superintendent of branch libraries in Grand Rapids, has resigned her position on account of ill health. Miss Thompson took the examination for apprentices in the Grand Rapids Library in the fall of 1904. In June of the following year she was appointed to a position in the regular classified service. On the opening of Biscell House branch in 1905, the first of the branch libraries, she was one of the assistants detailed to take charge of this branch. Since that time her work has been chiefly with the branch libraries, and she has worked at nearly all of them for longer or shorter periods. She has seen this work develop from nothing to a recorded use in all departments of over 400,000 a year. Since April 1, 1912, she has been superintendent of the branch libraries.

TURNER, Isabel McC., who has been a cataloger for the Free Library Commission at Harrisburg, Pa., has accepted an appointment as librarian of the Allentown (Pa.) Free Public Library. Miss Turner graduated from the Drexel Library school in 1908, and has taught in the summer school conducted each year by the Library Commission at State College.

VOUGHT, Sabra W., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, 1901, is assisting temporarily in the Utica (N. Y.) Public Library. In February she will go to California to teach in the winter course of the Riverside Public Library Service School.

WOOTEN, Katharine, who has been librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta for the past three years, has resigned, her resignation taking effect Nov. 14. Miss Wootten's withdrawal from the library is due to the refusal of the city council to grant her the increase in salary of \$25 a month, which had been repeatedly recommended by the library board. The present salary of the librarian was fixed nine years ago—three years after the library was opened. At that time there was one library, and no branches, fourteen employees, 13,000 members, an appropriation of \$12,000, and a circulation of 106,000 volumes. To-day there are four libraries, ten deposits of books in schools, clubs, etc., thirty-one employees, over 54,000 members from Atlanta's citizenship, and in 1913 a circulation of more than 330,000 volumes, with a maintenance appropriation of \$31,000.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Bow. The Baker Free Library, the gift to the town of the late Hon. Henry M. Baker, was dedicated Oct. 29. The library is of brick, with limestone trimmings, and is one story in height. In it are a main reception and reading room, 50 by 20, an office for the librarian, and a stack room with steel shelving for 8000 volumes. Now on the shelves are some 6000 books, the private library of Mr. Baker. This library is to be cataloged by D. Waldo White, and during the progress of the work he will be in charge as librarian.

Manchester. The Public Library opened its third deposit station, at Goff's Falls school-house, early in November.

Manchester City L. F. Mabel Winchell, lbn. (60th annual rpt.—yr. ending, Dec. 31, 1913.) Accessions 3126; total 71,771. Circulation 129,933. New registration 1251; total 9278. Receipts \$40,907.03; expenditures \$40,028.56.

Sugar Hill. The Charles Francis Richardson Memorial Library, a gift to the town from Mrs. Richardson, was dedicated Nov. 7.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston. The trustees of the Public Library have received a check for \$35,000, in part payment of a bequest made some time ago by Francis Skinner. The total bequest will amount to about \$53,000, and is given entirely without restriction.

Cambridge. The original manuscript of "America" ("My country, 'tis of thee"), written by the Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, D.D., has been presented to the Harvard College Library by his children. Dr. Smith was a member of the Harvard class of 1829. His son, the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. W. Smith, president of the Karen Theological Seminary, at Insein, Burma, who tendered the gift, was graduated from Harvard in 1859.

Northampton. The Forbes Library has four victrolas which it lends to the public schools of the city. They are used to provide music for the folk dancing taught in the schools, as well as in connection with the classes in music.

Oxford F. P. L. Clara A. Fuller, lbn. (Annual rpt.—yr. ending Feb. 1, 1914.) Circulation 14,225. Receipts \$1300.46; expendi-

tures \$1301.87, including \$341.88 for salaries, \$114.22 for books and \$166.97 for binding and periodicals.

Somerville. In the September JOURNAL the circulation figures for the Public Library are given as 407,617. This, it seems, represents only the circulation from the four library buildings, and does not include a circulation of 148,317 from over 250 deposit stations, which, if added to the other figures would give a grand total of 555,934.

Springfield City L. Hiller C. Wellman, lbn. (57th annual rpt.—yr. ending Apr. 30, 1914.) Accessions 17,479; total 186,778. Circulation 655,903. Receipts \$73,872.40; expenditures \$73,720.19, including \$26,221.87 for salaries, \$2,730.22 for binding, \$9,634.11 for books, and \$1,101.37 for periodicals.

This year marks the completion of the Memorial Square branch and the establishment of 29 new deposit stations. The total number of distributing agencies of the library has been increased from 334 last year to 363 at present, including 11 fire engine houses and 322 school-rooms. As a result of the great emphasis placed on work with foreigners, the foreign circulation increased more than any other class, or 27 per cent., and it now constitutes one-tenth of the adult books circulated, excluding fiction. The library received as a gift the famous George Walter Vincent Smith art collections, which heretofore were deposited in the Art Museum.

Waltham. Ground has been broken for the Francis Buttrick Memorial Library, which is to be erected on the Old Central House site on Main street. The new library will be 122 by 114 feet. There will be room for 28,500 volumes on open shelves, while space for 96,000 more will be provided in the metal stacks.

Woburn P. L. George Hill Evans, lbn. (35th annual rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1913.) Accessions 1019; total 51,882. Circulation 65,047. New registration 1841; total 3296. Receipts \$5814.27; expenditures \$5804.87.

Worcester. The Free Library has recently opened an industrial room, in which about 1500 books on the useful arts have been gathered. Only medicine, agriculture, and domestic science have been omitted from lack of shelf room. The room was partitioned off from the southeast end of the newspaper reading room.

RHODE ISLAND

Centredale. The Library reopened Nov. 10 after being closed for six months. The Union Library Association will continue to look after the library affairs. Clarence Brown, who has worked in the Providence and Olneyville libraries, has been appointed librarian. Frank C. Angell, who has been librarian for the past 40 years will assist, but will take no active part in the management.

CONNECTICUT

Bethel F. P. L. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 518; total 3334. Registration 1315. Circulation 14,339. Receipts \$1467.07; expenditures \$621.56.

The outstanding event of the year was the gift to the town of Bethel of the L. Clark Seelye homestead and adjoining property for library purposes. With the gift of the property, Dr. Seelye, who is the president emeritus of Smith College, presented to the library directors \$1000 to be expended in remodelling the building and improving the grounds. Extensive alterations are now under way, and it is hoped that in the near future the library will be moved to its new and comfortable quarters.

Bristol P. L. Charles L. Wooding, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Jl. 31, 1914.) Accessions 3280; total 26,796. Circulation 95,985. New registration 230; total 3997. Receipts \$9,408.04; expenditures \$9,403.98.

New Haven F. P. L. Willis K. Stetson, lbn. (Annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions 10,589; total 111,000. Circulation 400,479. Receipts \$41,721.30; expenditures \$38,696.30, including \$22,130.64 for salaries, \$2,371.43 for binding, \$8,051.19 for books and \$355.45 for periodicals.

The offer by the Carnegie Corporation of \$60,000 for the erection of three branch library buildings has been accepted.

Norwich. Otis L. Imogene A. Cash, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Aug. 31, 1914.) Accessions 2074; total 39,523. Circulation 116,854. New registration 1237; total 26,604. Receipts 08,879.57; expenditures \$7702.92, including \$3,634.51 for salaries, \$243.75 for binding, \$1763.79 for books, and \$177.91 for periodicals.

Southport. The library board at the Pequot Library have made arrangements whereby entertainments and theatricals may be held in the building.

Stratford. The sum of \$5000 was bequeathed to the Public Library by the late Stiles Judson.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Belfast. The corner-stone for the new library was laid on Oct. 22.

Brooklyn. When the library which is now being built in Red Hook section is completed, Brooklyn will have twenty Carnegie buildings, the number originally intended for the borough. So well has the Carnegie building committee managed the \$1,600,000 given for the purpose that they will have enough money left for two more buildings.

New Rochelle. As a result of effort on the part of the Parents' and Teachers' Association, the first branch of the New Rochelle Public Library has been opened in Stephenson school. It is in a corner room on the second story, in charge of an assistant from the main Library, and is to be open two afternoons every week. In the branch there are 350 books for adults and 100 new books for children and a few magazines.

New York City. The private library of the Hudson family of Stratford, Ct., has become a part of the library of Columbia University. The Hudson library includes among other rare works, hundreds of books, letters, and papers belonging to the famous Dr. Samuel Johnson, first president of King's College (Columbia University), who in his lifetime lived in Stratford and from whom the Hudson family is descended.

New York City. The Municipal Reference branch of the New York Public Library started, Oct. 28, the publication of a leaflet called *Municipal Reference Library Notes*, intended for circulation among officials and employees of the city. It is intended in future issues to publish lists of references to material in the library on important local problems, as well as lists of the latest publications received. Each volume will be indexed, so that a complete file will furnish a guide to the resources of the branch.

Northport. Ground is being broken for the foundation of the Carnegie Library on Main street. The sum of \$10,000 was granted the village for the library.

Perry. The Perry Public Library, made possible by the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, was formally opened to the public on Oct. 13.

Portville. Two extensive additions are being built to the library. They will provide 800 square feet of additional space.

Sayville. Sayville now has a reading room on the second floor of the Brush building, open to the residents of Sayville, West Sayville, and Bayport.

Warren. Funds for the erection of a Memorial Library to cost \$100,000, have been offered by J. P. Jefferson and Edward Wetmore of this city.

NEW JERSEY

Hawthorne. At a meeting of the Public Library Committee Oct. 26, it was decided to arrange for the rental of a house next door to the new postoffice as a public library.

Newark P. L. John Cotton Dana, lbn. (25th annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions 17,277; total 205,217. Circulation 1,098,398. New registration 18,849; total 55,766. Receipts \$132,964.15; expenditures \$132,463.48, including salaries \$54,809.91, books \$15,304.62, binding \$5621.45, periodicals \$1829.16.

The salaries of assistants have been increased and the hours per week have been reduced to forty-two. Work with schools has included the giving of many special lessons to visiting classes, instruction of normal school pupils, and the preparation and distribution of 439 libraries to teachers. The report also gives an account of the regular work of the library for the past twelve years, comparing it with similar work of other libraries in cities of the same size. It also describes with some detail the scope of the various additional activities whose successful maintenance have made the Newark Public Library unique among libraries.

Newark. The Newark Museum Association is assembling an exhibition of the clay industries of New Jersey, to open for six weeks in February. Manufacturers of brick, hollow tile, drain pipe, sanitary and electrical wares, as well as the makers of architectural terra cotta, fine and common china, tiles, and decorative pottery have signified their interest in the exhibit, and their willingness to help to make it a success. The co-operation of the women's clubs of the state has been secured to assist in bringing together an historical section of the exhibition, to include pottery and porcelain made in New Jersey before 1876. It is believed that other cities in the state will want to borrow and display the exhibit before it is dispersed.

Newark. A petition bearing 1200 signatures and protesting against the abandonment of deposit stations and the giving up of the traveling libraries of the Free Public Library, was presented to Mayor Haussling Oct. 26. The li-

brary was forced to this action by the decrease in the library appropriations. These appropriations are mandatory and are fixed at one-third of a mill for each dollar of the city tax ratables of the previous year. Since the state courts decided in 1913 that the \$30,000,000 deferred dividend funds of the Prudential Insurance Company were not taxable, \$10,000 was at once cut off from the expected appropriation for library purposes. As a result much work had to be left undone, and it was decided that plans must be cut down for the coming year.

Perth Amboy. The Carnegie Corporation has authorized a grant of \$30,000 to provide an extension to the Public Library.

Trenton. The library has transferred its books from the old stack on Academy street to the new one in the Cadwalader extension. The new stack holds from 75,000 to 80,000 volumes. When the Cadwalader extension is completed there will be an additional open shelf room, making the total capacity of the library about 100,000 volumes.

Washington. The Public Library is now in its new location in the Jeffrey building with Mrs. Susan Beavers as librarian.

PENNSYLVANIA

Bradford. An annex, costing \$14,100, has just been completed on the Carnegie Public Library. It connects with the main library building on the northwest side, is of brick, two stories in height, and 24 x 50 feet in dimensions. The new part is of fireproof construction as far up as the attic. The additional shelving provided will make the capacity of the library about 44,000 volumes.

Wilkes-Barre. Osterhout F. L. Myra Poland, lbn. (25th annual rpt.—yr. 1913). Accessions 2784; total 45,157. Circulation 140,308. Total registration 16,081.

MARYLAND

Goucher. The new library at Goucher College was opened for the use of the students Oct. 12 in Alfheim Hall. The college has not yet secured its regular library building.

Baltimore. The Enoch Pratt Free Library has published the second edition of its "Facts for the public." It includes a short account of the history of the library and its work, with statements of the work of the reference department, work with schools and the work with the blind. A directory of the central library and the branches is also given.

The South

VIRGINIA

Hampton. The Hampton Institute offers traveling libraries, consisting of nineteen books each, to any teacher or superintendent in Virginia for a school year (Oct. 1 to June 1), for the nominal fee of fifty cents and the payment of transportation charges. The library includes books on agriculture, gardening, cooking, furniture making, trees, flowers, birds, hygiene, sewing, and the Boy Scout movement, besides bound volumes of the *Hampton Leaflets*.

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte. An addition, costing \$15,000, is being made to the Carnegie library building.

GEORGIA

Atlanta. The Carnegie Corporation has offered \$25,000 towards a library for negroes in Atlanta.

Fitzgerald. Work was begun late in October on the new Carnegie Library, and it is expected to have the building completed in about three months.

FLORIDA

Jacksonville. A branch of the Public Library, to be open three days a week, was opened in East Jacksonville, Nov. 5.

Tampa. Work has been started on the Carnegie Library, which will probably be finished in the spring or early summer. The library is to be built of reinforced concrete, with a tile roof. It will cost approximately \$50,000.

KENTUCKY

Louisville. It is announced that further effort to secure \$50,000 from the Carnegie Corporation for another branch library here, will be postponed until after the war.

TENNESSEE

Greeneville. A Carnegie library is now being constructed here. It is claimed that the building will be ready to occupy by the first of next year.

Nashville. The branch library in South Nashville was opened the last of October, with Mrs. Nannie Eagan in charge.

Central West

MICHIGAN

Detroit. Work has been going on actively the past month clearing the site for the new central building of the Public Library.

Detroit P. L. Adam Strohm, lbn. (45th annual rpt.—fiscal yr. 1913-14.) Accessions 42,994; total 325,487. Circulation 1,321,552. New registration 34,466; total 81,969. Receipts \$766,263.35. Expenditures \$456,043.38, including \$85,327.17 for salaries, \$8,882.14 for binding, and \$36,499.37 for books.

In February, 1914, Mr. Clarence M. Burton deeded his valuable private library of material on Detroit and Michigan, together with the property in which it is housed, to the Library Commission. Three new Carnegie branches, the Henry M. Utley, Edwin F. Conely and Magnus Butzel, were completed and opened to the public during the year. There are now eleven branches in operation—all but two in permanent buildings of their own. The reference department of the main library was reorganized and all books which were not strictly for research and study were transferred to the circulation department. The children's department of the main library has been modified and now contains no books for children under fourteen. The training class was made up of 20 apprentices—the largest number ever enrolled. The age limit regulating admission to the class has been advanced to 20 years, resulting in an increased mental maturity of apprentices. Realizing the value of professional training, the library commission allows any member of the staff leave of absence to attend a training school of good standing, and will grant advanced standing in the service to such members on their return. A staff lecture course, comprising eight lectures by librarians and library workers of note, was conducted during the year.

Grand Rapids. The series of free public lectures under the auspices of the Public Library, given in the library building and at various school branches, was opened Nov. 13. About 90 lectures are included in the series.

Hancock. The library in the Central High School building has been opened to the public. Mrs. Elsie Martin has been put in charge, the first trained librarian the library has ever had. The library will be open in the morning to students in the public schools, and in the afternoon and evening to the general public.

OHIO

Cincinnati. The library fines of Cincinnati amount to between \$6000 and \$7000 yearly. The library officials estimate that the library is able to buy about 10,000 books each year out of the fine fund.

Zanesfield. New Year's day is announced for the formal opening of the new Public Li-

brary given the village by Dr. Earl S. Sloan of Boston, Mass. Miss Emmeline Grubbs will be in charge of the library.

INDIANA

The women's clubs of Indiana are working hard for the State Memorial Library and Museum which has been proposed as a permanent monument to mark Indiana's hundredth birthday in 1916. The State Library in its present crowded condition is unsatisfactory, and a new library building such as is proposed for the centennial, would put Indiana in line with such states as New York, Wisconsin, Missouri, Virginia, and Kansas.

Aurora. The dedication of the Aurora Library bequeathed to the city of Aurora by the late Georgiana Sutton was held Tuesday, October 13.

Boonville. Funds have been furnished by Andrew Carnegie for a library at Boonville. The building will cost about \$12,500.

Richmond. The circulation of music rolls at the Morrison-Reeves Library now averages 900 a month. In the last year 122 rolls were added to the collection, making a total of nearly 1800.

Sullivan. The private library of the late Dr. James R. Minkle of this city has been presented to the Carlisle and Haddon Township Public Library by his sister.

Veedersburg. The Woman's Civic League, in establishing a public library, gave a book shower, at which more than five hundred books were contributed.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. The Chicago Public Library opened two new collections on Nov. 2. The music room opened with a collection of standard and classical music for home circulation, and the foreign room with some 20,000 volumes of works in the various European languages arranged on open shelves for home circulation.

Chicago. Mayor Harrison is receiving, at frequent intervals, large bundles of German daily newspapers which are forwarded by the mayor of Berlin with the request that they be made accessible to the general public. These papers have therefore been placed on file in the reading room of the Public Library. The library is also receiving numerous pamphlets, broadsides, and other publications from officials and organizations in the several countries now at war, embodying statements and argu-

ments regarding their respective contentions and their views of the issues involved, an interesting indication of the importance placed by the nations upon the current of American public opinion.

Delavan. The Ayers Public Library has moved into its new building on North Locust street.

Galesburg F. P. L. Anna F. Hoover, lbn. (40th annual rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1914.) Accessions 1796; total 44,670. Circulation, 159,722. New registration 1512; total 6361. Receipts \$9049.37; expenditures \$7742.69, including \$3323.99 for salaries, \$266.33 for binding, \$1372.57 for books and \$408.85 for periodicals.

Rockford P. L. Jane P. Hubbell, lbn. (42d annual rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1914.) Accessions 3478; total 60,643. Circulation 177,753. New registration 4081; total 11,138. Receipts \$20,721.21; expenditures \$20,657.75, including \$9,103.25 for salaries, \$797.50 for binding, \$3,437.48 for books, and \$580.12 for periodicals.

Springfield. Two branches of the Lincoln library have been opened, one at Harvard Park school and the other at Enos school. Both have been equipped with books for children and adults.

The North West

WISCONSIN

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission, by making use of the new parcel post privileges, has opened the large libraries of the state to all the citizens of Wisconsin. The libraries from which are drawn the books for circulation by parcel post are those of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, 45,000 volumes; the State Historical Library, 183,000 volumes; the University Library, 210,000 volumes; the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, 5,000 volumes, making a total of 443,000 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets. The plan of distribution will be practically the same as that adopted by the city libraries, except that books will be sent by mail. Those who get books in this way must have the endorsement of some one of prominent position in his community, but will have no other expense except the postage.

Black River Falls. The contract for the new Carnegie Library has been let. The building will cost \$15,000.

Madison F. L. Mary A. Smith, lbn. (39th annual rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1914.) Accessions 4061; total 32,790. Circulation 165,307.

New registration 2686; total 17,557. Receipts \$21,314.37; expenditures \$15,352.07, including \$6,396.72 for salaries, \$655.50 for binding, \$2,064.43 for books, and \$506.12 for periodicals.

MINNESOTA

Chatfield. Work has been commenced here on the Carnegie library.

Minneapolis. The Lyndale branch of the public library, formerly located upstairs at 612 West Lake street, has been moved into the new building of the Calhoun Commercial club. The new location is much more roomy, and is on the ground floor.

Thief River Falls. The new Carnegie library building is expected to be ready for occupancy by Dec. 1.

IOWA

One hundred and fifty dolls are ready to travel through Iowa. The collection has been prepared by the state Library Commission and is to be loaned through the traveling library for exhibition purposes to the libraries of Iowa. Foreign, character, home-made, and curious dolls are included in the collection, which has been designed to be interesting and instructive to adults as well as children.

Davenport. The library trustees plan to open stations in the Washington and Grant schools. Both of these schools receive grade libraries which are circulated to the children by the teachers, but no provision is made for those out of school or the parents in these districts. If stations are opened they will be for the members of the community above school age.

MONTANA

Butte. The juvenile branch of the Public Library in the courthouse, which had been closed since the arrival of the military on Sept. 1, reopened Nov. 4. At the same time the juvenile library in the library building was closed permanently.

NEBRASKA

Broken Bow. Plans are being made for a new Carnegie library building to be erected here.

Lincoln City L. Lulu Horne, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1914.) Accessions 3,177; total 36,693. Circulation 199,091. New registration 2884; total 11,335. Receipts \$11,740.04; expenditures \$12,429.24, including \$5,936.50 for salaries, \$515.58 for binding, \$3,649.62 for books, and \$412.21 for periodicals.

Omaha. Public library stations established in seven Omaha public schools this fall have been so successful that stations in the future will be placed in any school in the city upon application of the principals.

The South West

MISSOURI

With 1912, the Missouri Library Commission completed its fifth year of actual work. During that time twelve new libraries were organized in the state, five of which have separate buildings. The issue of traveling libraries increased from less than fifty in 1907 to 280 in 1912. Twenty-four active stations were on the list in 1907; in December, 1912, active stations to the number of 163 had traveling libraries in circulation. In 1912, eleven of the twenty-five largest cities of Missouri (over 5000 population) had no public library. There were, besides these, 84 other cities of over 2000 population without library facilities. The year 1913 showed an awakening impulse toward better public libraries in the state. Mexico completed a new building and five other cities accepted offers of Carnegie buildings: Aurora, \$9000; Bolivar, \$8000; Excelsior Springs, \$10,000; Fayette, \$10,000; Webb City, \$25,000. The traveling libraries sent out 46 more groups and 1566 more volumes from the office than in 1912, circulating 13,391 volumes from 326 different stations. The commission detailed one assistant to take charge of the legislative reference collection, and besides the regular work of this department, a cumulative bill index was printed weekly, each number showing a complete record. In the last number a list of bills passed in each house was added. The commission also had charge of the distribution of printed bills to all public libraries in the state willing to pay the expense.

Liberty. William Jewell College L. Ward H. Edwards, lbn. (Annual rpt.—yr. ending May 29, 1914.) Accessions 1396; total 25,825. Circulation 6777, double that of last year.

A small bindery has been installed. This makes possible the saving of from one-third to one-half on binding. With an experienced binder as the head of this department, the rest of the work is carried on by students, who are paid 15 and 17½ cents an hour for their work.

Sedalia P. L. Frances Fordice, lbn. (19th annual rpt.—yr. 1914.) Accessions 754; total 16,376. Circulation 62,728. New registration 1312; total 6881. Receipts \$5344.99; expenditures \$6742.43, including \$2690.00 for salaries, \$443.10 for binding, \$597.03 for books, and \$245.20 for periodicals.

KANSAS

Emporia. Eight students took the full course in library science at the Emporia State Normal School last year, and eight are taking the work this year. The courses are offered by Miss Gertrude Buck, professor of library science, who is a graduate of the University of Illinois Library School. The library work offered at Emporia is designed especially for the instruction of teachers in the use and care of school libraries, but many public librarians of Kansas have taken training in this way at the Emporia School.

Eureka. The Boy Scouts helped the Public Library move from its old quarters to the new Carnegie building, which was formally opened on September 25.

Hutchinson. The high school has more than 3000 volumes in its library. The books are classified and cataloged, and beginning this year, the librarian, Miss Mabel Parks, is relieved of teaching duties.

Osborne. The Osborne Library was established and maintained for twenty years by Osborne ladies. In 1913 a public tax was voted and a \$6000 Carnegie building opened. Of Osborne's 1500 citizens, 560 have library cards in use, and last year 10,580 books were issued, fiction making 72 per cent. of the total, juvenile books 22 per cent., and non-fiction 6 per cent. The library has 2400 volumes, and Miss Allis Babcock is librarian.

Russell. The Sunday school library of the Methodist church, after lying dormant and unused for fifteen years, has been placed in the city library, to be loaned out as other books are, on condition that title remains in the Sunday school and the books are to be kept together with a label of ownership.

Topeka. At the annual meeting of the Kansas Historical Society, Oct. 21, the event of the afternoon session was the unveiling of a tablet to the memory of Miss Zu Adams, librarian of the Historical Society for many years. The tablet was placed in the reading-room of the library by the Topeka Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Miss Adams had been a charter member. The reading-room also contains a portrait of Miss Adams, placed there by the society in recognition of her services as its first librarian.

Wichita. The Public Library and the Friends' University Library have arranged for the interloan of books which are in one institution and not in the other.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City. As a part of the extension work of the University of Oklahoma, a class in library science will be held at the City Public Library by Miss Edith Phelps this winter for a course of about four months. The classes will be open to all who desire to attend them, and only a nominal fee will be charged. They will be held every Tuesday and Thursday, and will cover instruction in the methods of conducting a library as designated by the rules of the American Library Association. University credits will be given for satisfactory completion of the course.

TEXAS

Fort Worth Carnegie P. L. Mrs. Charles Scheuber, lbn. (Annual rpt.—yr. ending Mr. 1, 1914.) Accessions 4860; total 28,304. Circulation 76,175. New registration 3967; total 16,064. Receipts \$12,544.57; expenditures \$12,445.03, including \$4515.04 for salaries, \$1552.88 for binding, \$1404.14 for books and \$588.85 for periodicals.

Gainesville. The new \$15,000 Carnegie library building of Gainesville was opened Oct. 10.

Palestine. Palestine's new \$20,000 library building was formally dedicated Oct. 21. The dedicatory address was delivered by Dr. S. P. Brooks, president of Baylor University. The building was tendered the city by President A. G. Greenwood, of the library building board. The building is built of brick, and is located in a commanding position in the central part of the city.

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge. The United Daughters of the Confederacy, which maintains the only public library in the city, has appointed a committee to confer with the mayor and council on the possibility of securing a Carnegie Library for the city. It is estimated that \$20,000 would provide a satisfactory building.

Pacific Coast

WASHINGTON

Seattle. A movement has been organized by the Woman's Century Club to purchase for the Public Library by public subscription the collection of engravings and etchings owned by Albert de Chalignat and recently exhibited here. In the collection are 352 engravings and etchings, covering every period of the development of the art from 1498 to date. Mr. de Chalignat

places an approximate value of \$5000 on his collection, but he has agreed to dispose of it to the Public Library for \$1500.

Spokane P. L. George W. Fuller, lbn. (19th annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions 7933; total 61,878. Circulation 366,906. New registration 10,578; total 28,436. Receipts \$44,514.32; expenditures \$43,172.33, including \$22,199.95 for salaries, \$1520.75 for binding, \$8815.01 for books, and \$1280.75 for periodicals.

Besides the usual record of work of the different departments, the report includes a short historical sketch of the library and a table of comparative statistics from twelve libraries similar to Spokane in size. The table gives population, book circulation, accessions, number of employes, appropriations, and per capita cost of circulation.

Tacoma. Asking that Whitworth College be either compelled to turn over the 1120 books missing from the Mason Library and several articles of furniture belonging to the library, including a piano, chairs and other articles, or pay a judgment of \$2500 in lieu of the missing property, the city of Tacoma has started a suit in the superior court against the college. The city asks also that the deed given the college for the building and the library be canceled, as the school has failed to live up to the agreement to keep it open as a public library.

CALIFORNIA

Alameda F. L. Marcella H. Krauth, lbn. (35th annual rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1914.) Accessions 3188; total 43,350. Circulation 123,723. New registration 1020; total 11,697. Receipts \$16,345.70; expenditures \$12,235.49, including \$4767.78 for salaries, \$249.18 for binding, \$4129.44 for books and \$519.14 for periodicals.

Alhambra. The new city library building will probably be occupied about the first of the year.

Coalinga. The new Carnegie Library was opened Oct. 29.

Los Angeles. The Southwest Museum has moved into its new building, and its Munk library of Arizoniana, containing over 7000 books, pamphlets, and manuscripts, is now open to the public as a free reference library every afternoon in the year. A catalog of the collection, compiled by Hector Alliot, the curator of the museum, has just been published in a limited edition, under the title, "Bibliography of Arizona."

Los Angeles P. L. Everett R. Perry, lbn. (26th annual rpt.—yr. ending July, 1914.) Accessions 20,442; total 227,894. Circulation 1,559,359. New registration 36,685; total 85,369. Receipts \$172,316.00; expenditures \$172,251.57, including \$84,041.21 for salaries, \$9,058.05 for binding, \$19,328.45 for books, and \$3903.37 for periodicals.

The most important step taken during the year was the removal of the main library to its new quarters in the Metropolitan Building (described in the November issue of the *JOURNAL*). Two new departments were organized June 1: the industrial department, which includes all reference and circulating titles pertaining to the sciences and the useful arts, with the exception of the books classified in domestic economy; and the sociology department, including foreign, federal, state, and city documents and all municipal reference and sociological books. The past year has shown much additional use of the library, which is probably due to the publicity work in charge of the assistant librarian. The registration for the past year shows a 20 per cent. increase. There was also a large increase in the circulation, especially foreign circulation. The appreciation of books in their own language has been shown by the Russian population of the city, who contributed \$25 for the purchase of books. They are the only readers of foreign literature who have contributed to the library. The work of the children's department for the past year has shown progress in many directions. With fewer books than in the previous year, the main children's room shows an increase in juvenile circulation of 2166. The circulation of the playground libraries has likewise grown. The total circulation here for the past year was 64,768, and this in spite of the fact that the playground libraries have not been able to increase the number of open hours, so often requested by the public. The deposit station work has steadily increased, the total number of stations last year being 43, and this year 61. During the year every step not absolutely essential in the cataloging processes has been eliminated; revision being reduced to a minimum and analytics almost entirely omitted, with the result that the books reach the shelves quickly. With the renewal of books by telephone allowed in the last half year, 1500 people availed themselves of this convenience. The pay duplicate collection which was tried for the first time this year in the branch libraries has had sufficient success to justify its continuance. The Library School curriculum has been extended and an extra month added to the school year, giving eight months of instruction instead of seven. It is

hoped in time to establish a Library School in connection with the Los Angeles Public Library. A tuition fee of \$25.00 is required of those who enter the training class from out of the city, and who do not intend to take a position in the Los Angeles Public Library. A minimum salary of \$50.00 a month is paid after appointment to a regular position. Fifteen young women were given certificates in the class of 1913-14.

Pasadena P. L. Nellie M. Russ, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1914.) Net accessions 4200; total 44,025. Circulation 280,418. New registration 3171; total 12,776. Receipts \$27,000; expenditures \$26,979.52, including salaries \$13,990.22, books, magazines and music \$6,492.05, pictures and maps \$100.90, subscriptions to periodicals \$874.92, binding \$840.75.

Sacramento. The state library in the Capitol closed Oct. 6 for an indefinite period, pending the completion of extensive and needed repairs and alterations. One of the principal improvements will be the installation of a large passenger elevator, connecting all four floors of the library, which take up in actual floor space one-fourth of the state house. Additional book racks and cases will also be installed.

San Francisco. Although the construction of the new Public Library building cannot be undertaken until the unsold bonds are disposed of, it has been decided that the excavation shall be done immediately and the foundations for the edifice laid.

San Francisco P. L. Robert Rea, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1914.) Accessions 21,861; total 144,360. Circulation 934,002. New registration 22,604; total 44,376. Receipts \$136,682.24; expenditures \$96,513.14, including \$48,293.75 for salaries, \$8101.82 for binding, \$23,694.74 for books, and \$1880.93 for periodicals.

Nearly 35 per cent. of the total expenditures was spent in the purchase of books, periodicals and binding, the increased expenditure going far to build up the sections of fine arts, periodicals, and technology. All records have been entirely restored, the branches now have an improved system of cataloging, making them uniform with the library, and both membership and circulation of the library have increased 10 per cent. over the record for the library at the time of its practical destruction in the great fire.

Vacaville. The Carnegie Corporation has allowed the city \$12,500 for the building of a library.

IDAHO

Harrison. Due to the efforts of the members of the Fortnightly Club, Harrison, a mountain saw-mill town of 1000 people, now has a public library of 533 volumes and a membership of one hundred and seventy. The members of the Fortnightly Club take turns serving as librarian.

UTAH

Salt Lake City. The new branch of the Free Public Library at Sugar House was formally opened Nov. 1. The branch will be known as the Sprague Library, so named in honor of Miss Joanna Sprague, librarian of the Packard Public Library. Circulation of books began Nov. 2. Mrs. Robert Forrester will have direct charge of the Sprague branch, which has at present about 2300 books.

Canada

MANITOBA

Winnipeg L. J. P. Robertson, lbn. (Annual rpt.—yr. ending Nov. 30, 1913.) Accessions 1508; total 45,000. The appropriations for salaries was \$4060, and for other purposes \$4600. Expenditures for binding were \$952, for books \$1814.45, and for periodicals \$914.71.

ONTARIO

Collingwood. The board of trustees of the Public Library has decided to extend the privileges of the library free to the people of the townships contiguous to Collingwood, and these people are invited to use market day to take home to their farms literature for recreation and for instruction. The library has a Carnegie building, well planned and well administered, which also houses the Huron Institute, a historical collection of the early days of the Georgian Bay district.

Foreign

GREAT BRITAIN

Warrington, P. L. Charles Madeley, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1914.) Accessions 2147; totals 58,318. Circulation 91,030. Total registration 4956.

BELGIUM

Louvain. A dispatch from Bordeaux to the New York Sun, Nov. 8, stated that Henri Bergson, presiding at a meeting of the Academy of Moral and Political Science in that city, had announced the gift of the private library of Arthur Raffalovitch to the library

of the University of Louvain. M. Raffalovitch, who is a Russian privy councillor and attaché of the Russian embassy in Paris and a correspondent of the academy, has been collecting his library for thirty years. M. Bergson added that a committee is being formed to reconstitute the library's funds. It is said that the Germans removed the most precious manuscripts before burning the library, so it is hoped that the treasures eventually will be restored to Louvain.

Louvain. The September issue of *The Library World* contained a short article (p. 67-69) by Frank Hamal on "The libraries of Louvain," inspired by the suggestion made by certain English scholars that an expedition be sent to Louvain to search for early printed books and manuscripts which may still be buried, unharmed, beneath the ruins of the libraries. Louvain had three main libraries, all possessing a considerable number of volumes. The most important was the University Library, with its 230,000 printed books, of which between three and four hundred were incunabula, about 350 manuscripts and more than 500 newspapers. The second large library was that belonging to the College of the Jesuits, which included 120,000 volumes (250 incunabula). Besides these two institutions, the town library contained over 15,000 volumes and pamphlets, and there were also some interesting archives at Parc Abbey, some little distance from the town. No printed catalog of the University Library existed in recent years, but a manuscript catalog was to be found at the library. A short sketch of the early history of the University Library, from the agitation which led to its establishment in 1627 down to the early part of the last century, is given in the articles, with a brief description of some few of the priceless manuscripts for which search might be made.

INDIA

A meeting of the librarians of the traveling libraries of the Social Service League was

held in Girgaum last February. It was reported that in the preceding quarter the number of libraries had increased from 85 to 98, and the number of books from 5000 to 6127. During the quarter 900 books were received as gifts. While the record of work accomplished is satisfactory to the league, the members fear that when the novelty has worn off, interest will wane. To stimulate a taste for reading among the masses it is suggested that readings from interesting books be given on Sundays and holidays. The establishment of additional library centers was considered, and also the sending of libraries to remote rural regions. A change in transportation arrangements was made, and henceforth the librarians of the stations must secure the money for transportation charges from their readers instead of from the league funds.

Baroda. The report of the minister of education on public instruction in the state of Baroda for 1912-13 gives the following statistics for the work of the libraries in the state: "Thanks are due to the four District Panchayats, the members of which fully appreciated the practical good the libraries do the people, and contributed the magnificent sum of Rs. 24,500 for district libraries, Baroda giving Rs. 12,000, Kadi Rs. 5000, Navsari Rs. 5000 and Amreli Rs. 2500. The total expenditure incurred on account of the Central Library Department amounted to Rs. 102,000, the principal items being salaries Rs. 23,606, contingencies Rs. 5412, books Rs. 17,081, periodicals Rs. 1497, deadstock Rs. 9018, aid to town and village libraries Rs. 37,107, traveling libraries Rs. 2270, visual instruction branch, Rs. 5285, scholarships Rs. 724. It will be apparent from the above that the state spent a large sum, considering it its duty not merely to teach the people to read in childhood at school but even through adult life. The Library Department has proved very useful and its success is due to Mr. Borden and the library staff who assisted him to make the Library Department a success."

THE LIBRARIAN'S MOTHER GOOSE

XII. CHARGING DESK

One, two,—nothing to do.
Three, four,—open the door.
Five, six,—a book she picks.
Seven, eight,—stamp it straight.
Nine, ten,—come again.

—Renée B. Stern.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

Library in Relation to Schools

INSTRUCTION IN THE USE OF THE LIBRARY

During last year talks were given by the New Haven Public Library to 800 children in groups of varying sizes on various requested subjects concerning the library and its books. Some of these talks were given in school assembly halls at special exercises, some were given in classrooms and others at the library. During May and June talks on the subject, "The value of the library after school days are over," were given in several schools to those pupils of the eighth grade who were obliged to go to work, and also talks to those who intended to attend high school, on the use which they might make of the library. One hundred pupils from the junior class of the Normal School received instruction in the use of the card catalog and the value of the library to the teacher. Talks were given to each division of the class on the teacher's opportunity to use the best in literature in the classroom. Aside from these classes, 85 pupils from the freshman class of the high school and from the eighth grades of two other schools received instruction in the use of the catalog and the resources of the library.

Library Extension Work

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT

The George Smith Public Library at Junction City, Kan., has in its reading room a table of industrial exhibits which are being used extensively by the school children. There is a wheat and flour exhibit, presented by the Hogan Milling Company, and designed by Mr. A. D. Nothstein; also a cotton exhibit from the Coates Company, silk from Belding, all the Standard Oil products, Lowney's chocolate, asbestos, needles, and an International Harvester exhibit.

BETTER BABIES EXHIBIT

At a Better Babies Exhibit, held at Ozone Park, Long Island, in July, the Queens Borough Public Library was prominently represented. Several telling bulletins were hung, a bookcase was set up filled with books on the care of babies and mothers, and on general hygiene. Twelve lists of books on baby care, children's physical culture, education, ethics

for children, eugenics, games and story telling, home hygiene, eyes, ears, nose and teeth; infant diseases, insects as disease carriers, milk, and young mothers, were available for distribution, and application forms for joining the library were given to all interested persons.

A large proportion of the mothers present knew little or nothing of what the library was doing for the children, so a "scrapbook of the children's work"—lettered and pasted for the exhibit by Miss Doherty, of Flushing, under the direction of the chief of the department—was more or less a revelation. It contains many photographs illustrating the work, with brief descriptive texts for those which require explanation. The contents of the large folio scrapbook is as follows:

1. Location of branches and stations, with dates of opening and diagram.
2. Some Carnegie branches.
3. Some rented quarters.
4. Every-day glimpses of the children in branch libraries.
5. Story telling in the library: (a) regular, (b) special.
6. May day—wild flower day and "doll story hours."
7. Clubs and reading circles.
8. Art exhibits.
9. Regular exhibits.
10. Work with schools.
11. Typical library stations.
12. Library story hours in playgrounds.

The branch librarians from two nearby libraries were in attendance, one or the other being constantly at the exhibit. They made the acquaintance of many persons living in the neighborhood, and interested them in the library. More than two hundred babies were enrolled, and the mother of every baby received such of the lists as aroused her interest.

A short list was printed on postals and one of them was mailed to every mother. These were very successful in winning a response, such as a visit to the library or enrollment as a library member.

After the close of the Better Babies Exhibit, the head nurse asked for the bulletins, which were given her and carried down to the milk station, a permanent institution, together with some lists for distribution therefrom.

The lists of births are received from the board of health, and one of the postals is mailed to each mother.

Founding, Developing, and Maintaining Interest

ADVERTISING SLIDES

In Council Bluffs, Iowa, slides like the following have been shown in moving-picture theatres to advertise the public library:

If you want a Good
Book go to the
Public Library.
Open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
You will be welcome.

Do You know that
It is the Business
Of the Public Library
To lend Books and
Answer Questions?
Free—Yes—Free.

If You Wish to Read
The New Magazines
Go to the
Public Library.

If You Wish to Know
The Meaning of a Word
The Spelling of a Word
The Pronunciation of a Word
Telephone to the
Public Library.

ADVERTISING BOOKMARKS

The Greensboro (N. C.) Public Library has issued some attractive bookmarks. They are printed on light weight card board, and at the top of each is a small half-tone of some object in the library museum. For instance, one picture shows two dolls. One, an old-time darky, with grizzled hair, is seated in his wooden armchair, his banjo in his lap, while beside him stands a little boy. Beneath is the text to explain the picture:

Uncle Jack, of Bruce's Cross Roads, Guilford County, was a real hero of Revolutionary War times, beloved and trusted by all his master's family, and this little boy was the oldest child of that family, Charles Bruce, Jr.

When the British soldiers came near their plantation, faithful Uncle Jack took his mistress and all the children seven miles north to Hogan's Creek for safety. He risked his own life to come back alone that night for news, and next morning he was able to tell his mistress that her home had not been burned by the enemy.

GREENSBORO PUBLIC
LIBRARY
CARNEGIE BUILDING

EXHIBITS AT STATE FAIRS

Much interest was evinced in an exhibit at the Kentucky State Fair, Sept. 14-19, which was prepared by the Kentucky Library Commission. This exhibit consisted of model school libraries from the \$10.00 and \$15.00 lists prepared for the rural schools of the state, with samples of the regular agricultural and school libraries sent out by the commission, and a library map of the state. The commission's secretary was on hand to explain the work and to distribute printed material on the various activities of the commission. Results already show the usefulness of the exhibit.

The Little Rock (Ark.) Public Library offered an exhibit of much value to farmers during the Pulaski county fair the first week in November. Books dealing with agricultural subjects were on display, and attachés of the library were on hand to explain the method of lending the books to the public.

LIBRARY POST CARDS

In the *Dial* of Oct. 16 comment is made on the postcards issued by the British Museum to call attention to its resources, including its library. Says the *Dial*, "Necessarily it is but a few of that library's three and one-half million volumes that can thus be advertised, but these chosen few are well worth the trouble and expense involved. For example, the famous Gutenberg Bible is pictured for a penny to many an interested person who will be glad to take the hint and get sight of the volume itself; a page from an early Caxton is reproduced in facsimile; the Greek fragment known as 'The sayings of Jesus' is similarly photo-engraved, and Nelson's last letter to Lady Hamilton, and the earliest map of New York, known as 'The Duke's Plan,' showing the topography of the town in 1661; also the title-page to the Shakespeare First Folio, and the first known map of the British Isles, from Ptolemy's 'Cosmographia.' The Oxford University Press, expert in this species of art printing, manufactures some, if not all, of these picture cards, which are described as collotypes of an excellent quality. Numerous other objects of interest besides books and manuscripts are made to contribute to the variety and beauty and instructiveness of this set of post cards." The last report of the British Museum records the fact that about 155,000 of these postcards were sold during the year.

PUBLICITY

The Los Angeles Public Library has used the following methods whereby wide publicity

has been secured with little expenditure. They are described in the last annual report as follows:

"First, the use of newspaper lists and news notes concerning new books and the work of the library. Second, slides shown by thirty-six motion-picture theaters in the center of the city and also in the vicinity of the branches, explaining the library service and giving location, these slides run free by theater managers. Third, book exhibits in store windows in various parts of the city. Some of these were prepared by the branch librarians in their neighborhoods. Eighteen were shown in the business section. During the first week of September, a series of eight exhibits were shown in the large stores on Broadway. Through the co-operation of the merchants, these were very attractively made, and drew the attention of thousands of people to the library's books. Ten thousand circulars, briefly explaining the library's use, were distributed from these eight stores. These exhibits have been a most successful venture. Fourth, short talks by library representatives at shop noon hours, and at labor union meetings. These have also been highly successful in attracting men to read books, whether on their own occupations or good fiction and works of general information. At many of these meetings, library cards were issued and books given out to new patrons."

CO-OPERATION FROM PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The school board of Des Moines, Iowa, supplied the shelving and the library board the books, and as a result of the united efforts of these two public institutions, a valuable collection of books on vocational guidance, books on business, trade catalogs, house organs, etc., has been placed in the rotunda of the Public Library. There are several hundred books on vocational training. Two thousand five hundred trade catalogs from all over the country and covering all lines of business are a feature of the collection.

CO-OPERATION WITH CLUBS

The week of Nov. 9-14 was a busy one for the library of Binghamton, N. Y. The New York State Federation of Women's Clubs held its annual meeting in the city, and the Farm Improvement Association of Broome County its annual display and meeting.

Several months before the local chairman of arrangements for the state federation meeting requested Librarian William F. Seward to make an exhibit at the library during federation week. The official federation pro-

gram contained the following notice: "The librarian of the Public Library invites all visiting club women to view a special exhibit of pink lustre and Bavarian ware, and Sheraton and other choice colonial furniture in the art gallery of the library each afternoon and evening." Material for the exhibition was loaned by local collectors and owners. It opened with an attendance of more than 200. The newspapers carried notices of the exhibit along with federation news, and also gave it good special notices.

On Wednesday of that week, Mrs. Henry Altman, a visiting delegate from Buffalo, gave a talk at the library on "Our schools as social centers," under the auspices of the Civic Club.

Friday was the busiest day. The Farm Improvement Association held an all-day session, also making an exhibit of prize apples and potatoes. In the afternoon a feature of the meeting was a public lecture on "Cooperation in buying and selling for farmers," by C. C. Mitchell. Logically following this was the lecture in the evening by Mrs. Julian Heath on "Market systems and the housewife," under the auspices of the Civic Club.

Library Support. Funds

LIBRARY TAXES

How an increased library rate might affect library administration. Wilfrid Robertshaw. *Lib. World*, S., 1914. p. 81-87.

An increased library rate would mean almost of necessity increased efficiency in library administration. The writer proves this statement by taking for example a typical stagnant library; increases the rate 50 per cent, and shows just what an increased library rate would mean not only for the financial aspect of the library's work, but also for increasing the efficiency of administration. He discusses in turn and in detail the increases that would be possible for salaries and staff, for book purchases, for improved equipment and care of buildings, and for additional printing and stationery.

The increased staff would make it possible to keep the catalog adequate and up to date, and there would be a better opportunity for assistants to get experience in the various departments. More money for books would enable many a library to provide reading for the blind in its community, now too often neglected altogether. Library story-telling might receive more attention, and educational societies and organizations be formed. A reference library for business men could be formed and an information bureau established. The final

improvement suggested would be the drawing up of a definite code of rules for the guidance of the staff and the preservation of uniformity in the work.

RAISING FUNDS

The Ideal Club in Waukesha, Wis., has compiled a cookbook called "The ideal way to a man's heart," to be sold for the benefit of the children's room of the Public Library.

Government and Service

Staff

CO-OPERATIVE LUNCHEONS

The employees of the Public Library in Washington, D. C., have organized a co-operative luncheon club that solves satisfactorily the high cost of eating. Miss Ruth H. Todd, a member of the staff, manages the club, and there are about 60 members, or two-thirds of the library staff. Six luncheons to each person are served, one on each working day of the week, in two shifts, one at noon and another to the night force after 6 o'clock. The cost is 35 cents per week for each person.

These lunches are served in a neat, home-like dining room. This is part of the library equipment. It seats about thirty at a time. The kitchen is equipped with a gas stove, sink with running water, refrigerator, and a well-filled china closet. Gas for cooking is supplied by the library and one charwoman is assigned to wash the dishes.

The services of the cook are paid for, \$5 a week, out of the weekly assessment of 35 cents each, on which the club has thus far been conducted.

Miss Todd gives the following account of the organization and management of the club:

"By far the most difficult problem which presented itself was the selection of the week's menu with an eye both to economy and efficiency—that is, having the food selected in such combinations as to be a well balanced meal. We serve no tea, coffee or milk; such drinks are, however, provided by individuals who desire them. We do, however in addition to the listed menu, serve bread and butter.

"A committee from the library went to the commission merchants on Louisiana avenue to get prices on staple articles, such as potatoes, butter, olive oil, etc. We found by patronizing these people and buying in wholesale quantities that we could cut corners considerably. For instance, we buy butter in ten-pound lots, thereby saving from 3 to 4 cents on the retail price; so with potatoes. Perishable things, such as lettuce, celery and fresh tomatoes, we purchase as needed at the Center market.

"Friday of each week the menu for the following week is prepared, an inventory of supplies is taken and food for the entire week is estimated on and purchased as far as possible so as to relieve the purchaser of the daily care of kitchen affairs. One menu is posted in the kitchen for the guidance of the cook; another is posted where it may be consulted by all members of the staff, so that at any time if the bill of fare is not personally pleasing any member may supplement as he sees fit.

"The following menus, covering two weeks, show exactly of what the luncheons consist:

"October 19-24—Monday: Baked macaroni with tomatoes, stewed apples, bread and butter (with every luncheon). Tuesday: Irish stew, prunes. Wednesday: Creamed potatoes, baked stuffed tomatoes. Thursday: Hash brown potatoes, lettuce and tomato salad. Friday: Creamed tuna fish, baked potatoes. Saturday: Baked rice and tomatoes, apples sliced and stewed.

"October 26-31—Monday: Baked salmon, creamed potatoes. Tuesday: Baked beans, stewed apples. Wednesday: Macaroni and tomatoes, stewed peaches. Thursday: Tomato bisque, rice and tomatoes. Friday: Corn pudding, stewed peaches. Saturday: Beef loaf and tomato sauce, baked apples.

"In no one article of food have we secured better prices in buying wholesale than on meat. We buy directly from a slaughter house and the meat is the best of its kind. Needless to say we cannot have meat every day, but, thanks to such articles of food as beans, rice and potatoes, we do not need it every day. Our aim is to serve these simple articles of food in such quantities as to be sufficient, so that no extra food need be brought by anybody.

"We buy the bread in large loaves, at 8 cents, a saving of 2 cents on the retail price.

"This plan is essentially co-operative. Every member has a chance to voice his opinions and preferences. All suggestions are gladly received and, if at all feasible, are put into operation.

"Each member is required to pay cash in advance. On Friday of each week each member places an envelope inscribed with his name and containing 35 cents in a box provided for the purpose. Should any one omit to make payment it is regarded as a sign that he does not care to participate for the following week."

Administration

Treatment of Special Material

LANTERN SLIDES

The indexing of lantern slides; some brief notes. A. W. Champkins. *Lib. World*, S., 1914. p. 79-81.

In this article the writer recommends the use of regular cabinets for the storage of lantern slides, and gives the following brief notes descriptive of methods used in libraries for their preparation and arrangement.

1. While it is impossible for all libraries to make their own lantern slides, there are usually some parts of the work assistants can do. Where there are portions of a slide which it is not desirable to show on a screen, the library assistant can easily perform the operation of concealing these parts, termed "masking." This consists of sticking specially prepared gummed paper on to the plate.

2. Every slide should be "spotted," that is, the top should be marked in some way, in order that the picture may be projected on the screen in the correct position.

3. The title of the slide should be placed below the picture, the class mark on the left-hand side—for each slide should be classified as if it were a book—and a folio number on the right-hand side.

4. The slide should be bound in strips of white binding, and the class marks carried on to the binding at the upper left-hand corner, white side of mask facing reader.

The index should be made on cards and may be arranged in any definite order, either under the place name, or classified according to subject.

Specimen forms are given of both the slide and the index card.

INDEXING LOCAL NEWSPAPERS

The librarian as local historian. *The Librarian*, J1, 1914. p. 419-422.

It is conceded that every public library should collect material for the history of its locality. The greatest mine of information is in the local paper, and properly indexed, it would form a history of the district for the future. In considering this, two points must be borne in mind: (1) how the work can be done best; and (2) who should bear the cost.

A cumulative index on cards is considered the best form, with alphabetical arrangement. The most satisfactory way of handling the task would be the formation of a small special department of the town's work, and every locality should have a special grant from the local council to carry on the work. A national index also might be compiled by the British Museum, in compiling which all local papers should be included.

It is estimated that the average total cost of the index would be from three to four shillings weekly for each local paper.

MAPS, STORAGE OF

The library of the American Society of Civil Engineers in New York City uses the following method of filing the two thousand or more topographic atlas sheets published by the United States Geological Survey. The maps are arranged by states, mounted on heavy manila paper and tied together, ten sheets to a section, in the order in which they are received. By folding the manila paper for a depth of three-quarters of an inch at the back of each sheet and reinforcing it in three places by pieces of muslin, a hinge is provided where holes are punched and the sheets are tied with soft untwisted cable cord.

In section number one, for each state, is the key map on which every sheet in that state is indexed by putting its section number in the upper left corner of the quadrangle representing that sheet on the key map.

The unique part of this system of filing, however, is the map case, the invention of Dr. Charles Warren Hunt, secretary of the society. It stands two sections high, four feet two and a half inches from the floor, with vertical divisions allowing the maps to stand upright, and with openings on both sides of the case dovetailed into each other. Fifty maps or five sections are allowed to each space. Because the spaces are made to fit the maps as mounted, they are $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the front and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the back, so that the thin edge of each section is held firmly in the narrow portion, and the space saved on this part forms the wide portion on the other side of the case.

The advantages are: (1) Economy of space. A case $28 \times 25 \times 20\frac{1}{2}$ inches will hold four hundred and fifty maps. (2) Accessibility. The maps stand upright, arranged by states alphabetically with the name of the state marked plainly over each section. (3) Preservation. No crumpling of the maps by catching in the edge of drawers.

Accession

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

Public documents in a small library. Ione Armstrong. *Iowa Lib. Quar.*, J1-S., 1914. p. 103-106.

Public documents for a non-depository library should be chosen with a view to the needs of that special library. Some of the single documents which are recommended to even the smallest libraries are: "Dictionary of altitudes," published by the U. S. Geological Survey; "Handbook of American Indians," published by the Bureau of American Ethnology; the "Special report on the diseases of cattle and cattle feeding," and "Special report

on the diseases of the horse," both published by the Bureau of Animal Industry; "Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield, William McKinley," a collection of memorial addresses delivered in Congress and published by Congress; also the "Statistics of public, society, and school libraries having 5,000 volumes and over in 1908."

The best and quickest way to secure documents is through your congressman or senator. When unnecessary bound volumes have accumulated in the library they should be returned to the superintendent of documents. This can be done free by sending to the local post office or to the superintendent of documents for mail sacks and mailing franks.

Public documents should be classified, cataloged, and arranged on the shelves like any other books, putting the smaller ones in pamphlet boxes, and the more important ones in pamphlet binders.

"U. S. government documents in small libraries," by J. I. Wyer, Jr., published by the A. L. A. Publishing Board, is perhaps the best aid in selecting documents for the small library. The A. L. A. Catalog, 1904, and the *Booklist* also have helpful annotated lists of public documents.

LOAN BOOK COLLECTIONS

The Danielson (Ct.) Public Library has reserved a shelf for books lent to the library by private individuals. These books will be loaned in the same manner as are other volumes. In many homes there are books that have been read by the family and may not be soon, if ever, read again. The owners do not care to give them away, but are willing the public library should have the use of them for a limited time.

Classification

DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION (DEWEY'S)

Some thoughts on Dewey. J. E. Walker. *Lib. World*, J1, 1914. p. 23-26.

The Dewey classification, as practically the first in the field, has now an international recognition of its symbols. Nevertheless, the writer criticizes the class Religion, in which there is no place for a general work on Christianity. The Literature classes are also criticized and some changes suggested. Throughout the scheme many subjects are insufficiently divided for English purposes, and expansion of certain sections is necessary before it can be satisfactorily applied.

Loan Department

PARCEL POST BOOK DELIVERY

The Queens Borough Public Library has put into effect in three of its branches a system of parcel post delivery. The idea was

derived from the *Bulletin* of the Washington Public Library, under the librarianship of Mr. George F. Bowerman, and his methods adopted *in toto*. The borrowers make a deposit of \$1.00 and all postage paid by the library and fines due are punched off on his card. Members return books at their own expense, sending a list of preferred books with their card for punching in a separate envelope by letter postage. The library retains a duplicate of the member's card so that the account is always the same. The member can have the unexpended balance returned at any time on request.

WITHDRAWN BOOKS

At the Rockford (Ill.) Public Library, whenever books are withdrawn and not replaced, the cards are removed from the catalog and the author cards are filed in the catalog room with the reason why the book is not replaced stamped or written on the card. This list was begun soon after the library moved into its present building, and has grown to considerable proportions now. It does not contain the titles of books discarded when the library was reclassified, but they may be found in the old printed catalog, which thus in a way supplements the card list. The list is often consulted when questions arise about books which have formerly been in the library, and it has settled many a controversy.

General Libraries

For Special Classes

NEGROES, WORK WITH

Good reading for negroes. I. The Louisville Free Library. George T. Settle. *Southern Workman*, O., 1914. p. 536-540.

A description of the work and resources of the Eastern and Western colored branches of the Louisville Free Public Library. The Western branch was the first of its kind in existence.

Good reading for negroes. II. A Memphis library. Cecelia K. Yerby. *Southern Workman*, O., 1914. p. 541-543.

A sketch of the colored school department of the Cossitt Library, established in September, 1913. The plan of work has been to visit the schools and find what class of literature each pupil is interested in. If he has no preference, an effort is made to select for him a book or magazine that will both interest and benefit him and tend to create an interest in other books. Weekly story hours have been held in one branch, with occasional use of the stereopticon. A branch has been opened in

rooms of the Howe Collegiate Institute, an institution owned and controlled by the negro Baptists of Tennessee.

For Special Classes—Children

STORY-HOUR

Suggestions for the beginning of a story-hour in the small library. Grace Shellenberger. *Iowa Lib. Quar.*, J1-S., 1914. p. 100-102.

If the story-hour is a new adventure, one of the first requisites is a good announcing. A bulletin in a conspicuous place will catch the eyes of most of the children who frequent the library, but an announcement by the teachers in the schools will interest more. Still better results will follow if the librarian makes the announcement herself in each room. The place for holding the story must be such as to contribute to a cozy intimate atmosphere. When it is necessary to use the assembly room, use only a part of it, one corner, perhaps. Some very successful story-hours have been conducted with children sitting on the floor. The time, which is an individual problem, when once decided, should be an established rule. The story need not be an hour in length. A half hour is long enough as a regular thing. The preparation of the story requires a good deal of time. If the librarian is so busy that she cannot do it wisely, it is often possible to find someone who will gladly share the work. It is not fair to the children to let some person who has no knowledge of what the children like and need in the matter of stories, take this opportunity to secure the practice she desires. The purpose of the story-hour is not only to give the child keen delight, but to arouse interest in books which have heretofore been sealed to him.

ENCOURAGING GOOD READING

The librarian at Pottsville, Pa., has published a list of books on different countries, in the shape of a folded bookmark, for children. The list is entitled "Travels via the rocking-chair," and every continent is included. A roll of honor is being kept, and on it is placed the name of every child that reads one book on each country listed. If all the books (45 titles) are read, a star is put against the child's name on the honor roll.

School Libraries

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN A HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY

In a letter to the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* Miss Lucile F. Fargo, librarian of the North Central High School in Spokane, Wash., describes the system of student government in operation there. She says:

"The plan of student self-government which is in operation in the North Central High School Library is very simple. A 'library board' composed of eleven students elected from the three upper classes for a term of one year is the backbone of the system. The board elects a president, a secretary, and a reporter for the school paper from its own number, and makes all rules governing conduct in the library. It appoints two monitors, a girl and a boy, for each period of the school day. It is the duty of these monitors to keep order and to check attendance, and it is their privilege to suspend from the library any student who infringes upon the rules of the board. A student thus suspended is required to appear before the board at its next regular meeting together with the monitor who suspended him. Each states his case, after which both are sent from the room and the board passes judgment and inflicts such penalties as it sees fit. The secretary of the board keeps a card record of all cases and sends out all necessary notices to session-room teachers. Members of the board take charge of the library during the noon hour in the absence of the librarian, and also maintain order before and after school.

"The policy of the principal of the school and of the librarian and teachers concerning action taken by the board is distinctly 'Hands off.' Unwise rulings have been extremely rare.

"The arguments for such a plan are the ones usually advanced in favor of student government elsewhere—the value of student responsibility, training in the ways of good citizenship, the development of a spirit of co-operation and helpfulness. But student government in the library has further advantages. It leaves the librarian free to do real library work—to visit classes and to hold them; to give herself wholly to the student who needs her. In the North Central High School a small room adjoining the library is used as a stack-room. With the knowledge that the order in the library will not be affected by her absence, the librarian is able to make of this stack-room a consulting room where debaters, teachers, or pupils in need of special help may be met and talked with freely.

"The business of a school librarian takes her into every part of the school—even to the janitor's quarters. Her helpfulness depends very largely on her freedom. Any plan which provides such freedom is useful. Student government has gone a long way towards doing this in the North Central High School. It is a success."

Reading and Aids

Courses of Reading

READING CIRCLES

The organization and conduct of reading circles; adult and junior. William J. Harris. *Lib. World, S.*, 1914. p. 69-73.

The success of a circle depends very considerably upon its leader. The leader selected should be well read and broad-minded, and have infinite tact and courtesy. The choice of the subject is of great importance; subjects of little depth or authors of small reputation are to be avoided.

The method of conducting the adult reading circle of the Bromley Public Library is described and specimen programs given. A short biographical essay always opens the meeting, followed by selected readings from the author chosen, and the evening closes with a 10-minute critical essay and a general discussion. Junior circles are also conducted. Five scholars each from six schools are selected by the head teachers, scholars who would most benefit by the training in reading which the circle affords. The children meet once a week. The procedure differs somewhat from that of the adult circle in that the leader generally does all the reading. The attendances average 28 out of a possible 30 members.

Aids to Readers

BOOK SELECTION HELPS FOR READERS

Various suggestive lists of books, some of them compiled in the New Haven Public Library, and some taken from the bulletins of other libraries, were placed in a scrap-book belonging to the library last spring. This book is kept in the open shelf room and has proved useful both to the public and the library attendants. Another plan to aid the general reader in the choice of books was carried out during the fall by pasting a descriptive and critical annotation in the front of each book in the permanent collection of "Some of the best novels." Annotations were also placed in the current additions of new books in all classes, so far as the material for such annotation was obtainable from the *Book Review Digest*. The reference department has done the work connected with the annotation of new books.

Character of Reading in Libraries

FICTION.

The place of fiction to-day in libraries. W. C. Berwick Sayers. *Lib. Assn. Record, Je.*, 1914. p. 273-280.

(1) The novel in intrinsic importance occupies as high a place as any form of imaginative literature, and its proper representation in libraries is a just public requirement; (2) a decline in the reading of fiction is possibly a reflection of a decline in other valuable social qualities, and is not necessarily to be applauded; (3) a constant sifting process is necessary in which the law of demand shall be allowed to operate naturally, so that all novels for which public demand is sufficient to encourage publishers to issue them has ceased, shall disappear; (4) in selection, the new shall not be superseded by the old simply to maintain the completeness of catalogs; (5) a new terminology for non-fiction and a classification of fiction itself are desirable.

Bibliographical Notes

Mr. William Beer, librarian of the Howard Memorial Library of New Orleans, has had reprinted from the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* a list of material for Louisiana genealogy which he had compiled, and which he will be glad to distribute to genealogists, on request.

"Good stories for great holidays" is the title of a new book by Miss Frances Olcott, which the Houghton Mifflin Company are bringing out this autumn. The book contains 120 stories, gathered from various sources, suitable to be read or told to children in celebration of seventeen of our most important holidays.

Mr. John Cotton Dana has recently had published by the Elm Tree Press of Woodstock, Vt., a little book called "American art: how it can be made to flourish." Only 200 copies were printed, and the type distributed. Mr. Dana calls it No. 1 of the Hill of Corn series, and plans to print other small books in similar style, at \$1 each.

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission has been sending out to librarians in the state a mimeographed list of children's books suitable for Christmas purchase, supplementary to the list printed in the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* in October, 1913. Both lists were prepared by Miss Marion Humble, instructor in children's literature in the Library School of the University of Wisconsin, and include both inexpensive and finely illustrated editions.

A new edition of Gilbert O. Ward's "Practical use of books and libraries" has been brought out by the Boston Book Co. The chapter on Reference books has been con-

siderably enlarged and that on Magazines has also been revised to bring it down to date. Many minor changes have been made and a list of abbreviations commonly found in books or in library catalogs has been added, increasing the usefulness of the book to one inexperienced in the use of library tools.

The free public library of Jersey City recently published three pamphlets describing the government of the city, county, and state in which the library is located. The publications have been prepared primarily for the use of the schools and are brief and elementary, but more advanced students will find them useful. Although dealing only with local conditions, they have considerable interest owing to the fact that one of the pamphlets describes the operation of commission government in the largest city in which it has been introduced, and the other explains the government of a typical New Jersey county. The titles of these latest monographs published by the library are "Brief outline of the government of New Jersey," "Brief outline of the government of Hudson county," and "Brief outline of the government of Jersey City."

The *Library Miscellany* for February-May, just come to hand, devotes a large part of its English section to affairs bibliothecal in America. There is a long descriptive article on the Library of Congress, with exterior and interior views; a biographical sketch of Andrew Carnegie, with portrait, and a summary statement of the various funds he has established; a description of the unusual collection of Biblical manuscripts contained in the Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary, in New York city, and also of the library itself; short articles on the instruction given in American schools and colleges on the use of libraries, on the traveling libraries of the New York Public Library, and on the training of American school children in the art of reading. There is in addition a "Survey of Marathi literature," concerning which very little has been written in English; a report of the first Andra Desa library conference; a description of the Mackenzie collection of Oriental manuscripts in Madras; and an account of the unveiling of an equestrian statue to the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, the patron of libraries in India.

"The literature of the war," which was first printed in the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library* for August, was reprinted with additions, in November. It is a running comment on about a hundred and forty of the books, old and new, which have a direct bearing on the present struggle in Europe.

RECENT BOOKS ON LIBRARY ECONOMY

- INDEXES
Manchester, Mrs. Earl N., ed. A. L. A. index to general literature; supplement, 1900-1910; a cumulation of the index to general literature sections of the Annual Literary (Library) Index, 1900 to 1910 inclusive, to which has been added analytical entries to 125 books heretofore unanalyzed in print. A. L. A. Pub. Board. 223 p.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

- BUSINESS MEN
Detroit (Mich.) Public Library. Books for business men. 22 p.
- CHILDREN
Louisville Free Public Library. Children's books; reprinted from "Some books in the . . . library of interest to Catholic readers. 4 p.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

- AMERICANANA
A selected list of important books on American affairs, public questions, colonial problems, imperial and foreign relations, life, conditions, ideals, etc. Lauriat. 16 p.
- ARIZONA
Alliot, Hector. Bibliography of Arizona; being the record of literature collected by Joseph Amasa Munk, M.D., and donated by him to the Southwest Museum of Los Angeles, California. Los Angeles: The Museum. 431 p. \$3.50.
- BERNADOTTE, JEAN BAPTISTE JULES
Barton, Dunbar Plunket. Bernadotte; the first phase, 1763-1799. Scribner. 10¼ p. bibl. \$3 n.
- BIBLE
Jewish Theological Seminary of America. Biblical manuscripts and books in the library (mostly from the Sulzberger collection); exhibited at the annual meeting of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis. . . . Dec. 29-30, 1913. 15 p.
- Jewish Theological Seminary of America. Biblical manuscripts and rare prints (mostly from the Sulzberger collection); exhibited at . . . the celebration of the completion of the Bible revision, Feb. 10, 1914. 15 p.
- Wood, Rev. Irving Francis, and Grant, Rev. Elihu. The Bible as literature: an introduction. New York: Abingdon Press. 5 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.
- BIOGRAPHY
Slosson, Edwin Emery. Major prophets of today. Little, Brown. bibla. \$1.50 n.
- BIOLOGY
Brode, Howard S. Books on biology for boys and girls. Walla Walla, Wash.: Whitman College. 18 p. (*Whitman College Quarterly*. Vol. 17, no. 2.)
- BJÖRNSSON, BJÖRNSTJERNE
Henderson, Prof. Archibald, comp. Björnstjerne Björnson (1832-1910); a bibliography; translations, bibliographies, and criticism in English. (In *Bull. Bibl.*, J1, 1914. p. 69-71.)
- BOY SCOUTS
Boy Scouts of America, Handbook for scout masters, Boy Scouts of America. New York: Nat. Council of Boy Scouts of Amer. 13 p. bibl. 50 c.
- BUSINESS
Lyon, Theodore Bird. How to sell bonds. New York: The author, 55 Wall St. 3 p. bibl. \$1.
- Page, Edward Day. Trade morals, their origin, growth, and province. New Haven, Ct.: Yale Univ. 7½ p. bibl. \$1.50.
- Rogers, Edward Sidney. Good will, trade-marks and unfair trading. Chicago: A. W. Shaw Co. 3 p. bibl. \$2.50.
- CHRISTIANITY
Coleman, Christopher Bush. Constantine the Great and Christianity; three phases: the historical, the legendary, and the spurious. Longmans. 11¼ p. bibl. \$2.00. (Columbia University studies in history, economics, and public law.)

CHURCH HISTORY

Hevan, Wilson Lloyd. Church history, mediæval and modern. Sewanee, Tenn.: Univ. of the South. 15 p. bibl. \$1.50. (Sewanee theological library.)

CIBBER, COLLEY

Croissant, De Witt Clinton. Studies in the work of Colley Cibber. Lawrence, Kan.: Univ. of Kansas, 1912. 5 p. bibl. 50 c. (Humanistic studies.)

CICERO

Sihler, Ernest Gottlieb. Cicero of Arpinum; a political and literary biography; being a contribution to the history of ancient civilization and a guide to the study of Cicero's writings. New Haven, Ct.: Yale Univ. 8 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

CLARK, GEORGE ROGERS

Clark, George Rogers. George Rogers Clark papers, 1771-1781; edited with introduction and notes by James Alton James. Springfield, Ill.: Illinois State Historical Library. bibls. (Collections; Virginia ser.)

CRIME

Henderson, Charles Richmond. The cause and cure of crime. McClurg. 4 p. bibl. 50 c. n. (National social science ser.)

CRUNDEN, FREDERICK MORGAN

Bostwick, Arthur E., ed. Frederick Morgan Crunden; a memorial bibliography. St. Louis Public Library. 67 p.

DENTISTRY

Talbot, Eugene Solomon. Interstitial gingivitis and pyorrhea alveolaris. Toledo, O.: Ransom & Randolph, 1913. 4 p. bibl. \$4.00 n.

DETECTIVE STORIES

Louisville Free Public Library. Detective stories and tales of mystery new and old in the . . . library. 4 p.

ECONOMICS

Seligman, Edwin Robert Anderson. Principles of economics; with special reference to American conditions. Longmans. 35 p. bibl. \$2.50. (American citizen ser.)

ETHICS

Robinson, Clarence C. Christian teaching on social and economic questions confronting older boys and young men. New York: Association Press. 4 p. bibl. 50 c.

EUGENICS

Eugenics; an outline . . . and bibliography for reference and class work. . . . Menomonic, Wis.: The Stout Institute, 1913. 15 p.

EUROPEAN WAR

Books on the European war. (In *Publ. Weekly*, O. 31. p. 1386-1399.)

Europe and the war. (In *Bull. of the Salem P. L.*, O., 1914. p. 139-140.)

The European war. (In *Brockton P. L. Quar. Bull.*, Jl.-S., 1914. p. 22-24.)

Reading list on the war in Europe; the countries involved, and modern warfare in general. (In *New Haven F. P. L. bull.*, O., 1914. p. 19-20.)

EUTHENICS

Euthenics; an outline . . . and bibliography for reference and class work. . . . Menomonic, Wis.: The Stout Institute, 1913. 15 p.

EYE

Malone, Edward Fall. The nuclei tuberculi laterales and the so-called ganglion opticum basale. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 7 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Johns Hopkins Hospital reports.)

HOUSES AND HOUSING

The evolution of the house and home; an outline . . . and bibliography for reference and class work . . . Menomonic, Wis.: The Stout Institute, 1913. 8 p.

HYGIENE

List of titles in the Philippine Library on health and hygiene. (In *Bull. of the Philippine L.*, Ag., 1914. p. 241-243.)

IMMIGRATION

Tupper, George William. Foreign-born neighbors. Boston: Taylor Press. 11 p. bibl. \$1 n.

IOWA AUTHORS

Marple, Alice. Iowa authors and their works; a contribution toward a bibliography. Tentative ed. Des Moines: Historical Dept. of Iowa. 151 p.

JEWELRY

Gundelach, Edith A. List of books and articles on hand-wrought jewelry. (In *St. Louis. P. L. Bull.*, O., 1914. p. 289-290.)

LABOR

Freeman, Arnold. Boy life and labour; the manufacture of inefficiency; preface by M. E. Sadler. New York: Survey Associates. 16 p. bibl. \$1.

LIBRARIES, BIBLICAL

Richardson, Ernest Cushing. Biblical libraries; a sketch of library history from 3400 B. C. to A. D. 150. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton Univ. Press. 654 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

MARRIAGE

The evolution of marriage and of the family; an outline and bibliography for reference and class work. . . . Menomonic, Wis.: The Stout Institute, 1913. 9 p.

MARYLAND

Morris, Margaret Shove. Colonial trade of Maryland, 1689-1715. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 3½ p. bull. \$1.25. (Johns Hopkins Univ. studies in historical and political science.)

MEREDITH, GEORGE

Esdaile, Arundell, comp. A chronological list of George Meredith's publications, 1849-1911. Scribner. 65 p. \$2.40 n.

MOVING PICTURES

List of references on motion pictures. (In *Spec. Libs.*, S., 1914. p. 107-113.)

NEW ENGLAND—HISTORY

Walker, Prof. Williston, comp. The religious history of New England prior to the nineteenth century. Special reading list, no. 19. (In *Bull. of the General Theological Library*, O., 1914. p. 10-14.)

PERU

Todd, Millicent. Peru, a land of contrasts. Little, Brown. 6 p. bibl. \$2.00 n.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Tarr, Ralph Stockman. College physiography; published under the editorial direction of Lawrence Martin. Macmillan. bibls. \$3.50 n.

PRINTING, HISTORY OF

The history of printing, shown in examples from many presses. (In *The Newarker*, Jl., 1914. p. 551-552.)
A list selected from books in the Newark Public Library.

PROSTITUTION

Roe, Clifford Griffith. The girl who disappeared. Chicago: Saul Bros. 5 p. bibl. \$1.

PSYCHOLOGY

Watson, John Broadus. Behavior; an introduction to comparative psychology. Holt. bibls. \$1.75.

RECREATION

Forbush, William Byron. Manual of play. Jacobs. 17½ p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

Weir, Lebert Howard, and Durham, Stella Walker. A practical recreation manual for schools. Salem, Ore.: State Printing Dept. bibls.

RELIGIOUS ORDERS

Muzzey, David Saville. The spiritual Franciscans. Washington, D. C.: Amer. Historical Assn. 19 p. bibl. \$1.50. (Prize essays.)

RENAISSANCE

Sichel, Edith. The Renaissance. Holt. 3¼ p. bibl. 50 c. n. (Home university library of modern knowledge.)

RHODE ISLAND

Chapin, Howard Millar. Bibliography of Rhode Island bibliography. Providence, R. I.: Rhode Island Historical Society. 11 p. 50 c.

ROBBIA, LUCA DELLA

Marquand, Allan. Lucca della Robbia. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton Univ. Press. bibls. \$7.50 n. (Princeton monographs in art and archaeology.)

- SECESSION**
Howe, Daniel Wait. Political history of secession; to the beginning of the American Civil War. Putnam. 4 p. bibl. \$3.50 n.
- SEX**
Sex instruction; an outline . . . and bibliography for reference and class work. . . . Menomonie, Wis.: The Stout Institute. 18 p.
- SOCIAL HYGIENE**
List of titles to books and magazine articles on one mother problem. (In *Bull. of the Philippine L.*, Ag., 1914. p. 244-245.)
- SOCIAL SERVICE**
Ward, Harry Frank, comp. and ed. A year book of the church and social service in the United States. . . . Revell. 21 p. bibl. 50 c. n.
Woman in social service; an outline . . . and bibliography for reference and class work. . . . Menomonie, Wis.: The Stout Institute. 29 p.
- SOCIOLOGY, RURAL**
What the city owes to the country, and why. (In *The New Yorker*, Jl., 1914. p. 554-555.)
- TECHNOLOGY**
Anderton, Basil, ed. Catalogue of books on the useful arts in the Central Libraries [Newcastle-upon-Tyne], 1903-1914; a supplement to the original catalogue of 1903. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Eng.: Pub. Libs. Committee. 209 p.
Detroit Public Library. Industrial arts; selected list. 64 p.
- THEOLOGY**
Vedder, Henry Clay. The gospel of Jesus and the problems of democracy. Macmillan. 11½ p. bibl. \$1.50 n.
- TROUBADOURS**
Aubry, Pierre. Trouvères and troubadours; a popular treatise; translated from the second French edition by Claude Aveling. New York: G. Schirmer. 4 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.
- VOYAGES AND TRAVELS**
Titles of books and collections in the Filipiniana division [of the Philippine Library] relating to voyages and travels. Part II. (In *Bull. of the Philippine L.*, Ag., 1914. p. 243-244.)
- WATER RIGHTS**
Hernandez, H. B. Meyer, comp. List of references on water rights and the control of waters. Library of Congress. 11 p. 15 c.
- YALE**
Stokes, Rev. Anson Phelps, jr. Memorials of eminent Yale men; a biographical study of student life and university influence during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. 2 v. New Haven, Ct.: Yale Univ. bibls. \$10 n.

Communications

THE PROPOSED CODE FOR CLASSIFIERS

Editor *Library Journal*:

The A. L. A. Committee on Code for Classifiers has sent out to some fifty librarians and classifiers mimeographed copies of the data collected by its chairman, for the purpose of eliciting comment and criticism.

The undersigned, as an active classifier and a member of the Committee, submits the following comments on the review which was printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for November:

It seems to me necessary, and quite in keeping with the purpose of the A. L. A., to attempt an organization of the general practice governing our work, irrespective of the system used and of the demands of libraries serving

a special purpose. We are trying to ascertain the average practice of libraries in shelving typical forms of literature, books dealing with combinations of subjects, books serving diversified purposes, books revealing definite influences, or disclosing tangible factors, in such a way that the result represents a logical and purposeful organization. In order to do this, we librarians have made a study of the various schemes proposed for the philosophical organization of human thought and effort, and our study has been applied to the arrangement of libraries in a number of ways. Dr. Dewey, Mr. Cutter, Dr. Hartwig, Mr. Martel, and several others, have each proposed definite schemes for a fixed localization of books. But an arrangement of subjects in logical order is one thing, its application is another. No system of classification devised and in actual use gives more than an indication of what may be done in the placing of books in a library. The committee now at work attempts to define what actually is done, and presumably should be done, by way of actual practice.

I quite agree with the reviewer that it is highly necessary to correlate the three classification systems now more or less generally used (the Decimal, the Expansive, and the L. C.). But all of them are still in a state of real or projected development and amplification. It is much more necessary for us to record what is done in adjusting the classification scheme, whatever it be, to the books as we meet them in our work, day by day. For classification certainly means more than locating books according to their obvious topics and intended use. It means a mastery of subjects and their forms in literature, a general knowledge of their relations, an intelligent view of the whole field of literature, and a capability of effecting a historical continuity in the application of the library's practice to these ever-changing conditions. Thus human anatomy in the past was oftentimes termed anthropology (not in the sense of ethnology), and efficiency and scientific management were known under other names previous to their present development. Should material on the smoke problem be shelved with municipal government, public hygiene, or sanitary engineering? Should books on the building and sailing of ships be shelved prevailingly with one or the other topic? Should the documents from adjutants general and treasurers of state be placed with state documents or respectively with military science and public finance? Should military science or should history prevail for description of battles? Should doctors' dissertations be shelved col-

lectively or individually? Should periodical publications on special subjects issued by universities be treated as periodicals or as university publications? Should commercial geography be considered prevailing commerce, or geography? Should Christian science be shelved in philosophy, religion, or medicine? Should biographies of medical men be shelved in general medicine or with the possible specialties (e.g., surgery, ophthalmology)? Is military aeronautics to be shelved with military science or with aeronautics? What geographic subdivision should collect material designated as oriental?

In the John Crerar Library, we find it useful to hold meetings known as council meetings, its members being the chiefs of staff and its leader and moderator the librarian, which body debates and decides all important problems of procedure of the kind exemplified above; the decisions are recorded and kept on file. Decisions of this kind are absolutely necessary. It is necessary to decide what is best, on general principles, to do with the subject of general biology including, as it does, the principles of animal and vegetable forms and expressions of life, in some cases human physiology in addition. It seems best, for general purposes, to let zoology prevail for animal and vegetable physiology, and to let human physiology prevail for books containing human and animal and vegetable physiology.

A library certainly must define its practice in regard to combinations of subjects. Thus, the D. C. allows for the classification of diseases of eye, of ear, of nose, of throat. What is to be done, however, with combinations of two or more of these subjects? This procedure, based upon experience in the purpose for which the books in question are used, must be recorded, and can be, and should be, recorded, irrespective of the system of classification. If this is done, and done well, the result will tend to eliminate from the practice the will or preference of individual classifiers.

It is true that sometimes the decision means a choice between two or more equally logical, or practical, possibilities, and that one decision may be as good as the other. But the decision, whatever it be, should be recorded so as to be readily applied when a repetition occurs.

Classification implies adjustment for a purpose. While we are not concerned with teaching to the public the philosophic principles of book arrangement, we certainly owe to the public to be consistent in what we do. I know of some two hundred publications on the influence of Danish upon the English form of speech; if these were dribbled into a library,

we must be certain of our procedure,—whether to shelve with Danish or with English philology. I can conceive of a library coming into possession of about four hundred publications on the movements of irritability in the Mimosa. As a classifier, I must know whether the practice of the library is to shelve such matter in vegetable physiology or in systematic botany. And since my successor in office may face such questions by hundreds, it is necessary to formulate what is actual practice.

I quite agree that it is imperative to express in the catalog, rather than on the shelves, the library's resources on a given subject. I reserve the opinion, however, that definite forms, or relations, or combinations, should receive a treatment that is recorded for the librarian's information. I believe that unless this is done, Pilot charts are apt to land one day in the map collection, another day in navigation, and if mounted and bound in book form, perhaps the third day along with local travel and description. Examples might be multiplied. I hope the ones quoted will help to show that the committee's work deserves support and, if continued on the lines indicated by Mr. Merrill, must lead to increased efficiency of service.

Very respectfully,

J. CHRISTIAN BAY,

*Medical reference librarian and
supervising classifier.*

The John Crerar Library, Chicago.

WHAT IS TO BE THE REPRESENTATIVE LARGE LIBRARY OF THE FUTURE?

Editor Library Journal:

In the beginning of his valuable article on the "Future development of college and university libraries," published in the November number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, Prof. A. S. Root states that it is necessary "to establish a 'base line' from which we can measure the possibilities of the future." From the 1876 and 1908 reports of the Bureau of Education Prof. Root gathers statistics of the increase in the number of scholarly libraries from which he draws the conclusion that "This remarkable development makes it evident that in the future this type of library (devoted to the interests of scholarly study) is to be the representative large library." The facts cited by Prof. Root as supporting this contention are these: of the 18 libraries in the United States that had more than 50,000 volumes in 1876, two only were college

libraries. In 1908 there were 54 college and university libraries that exceeded 50,000 volumes, and if, says Prof. Root, to these are added the libraries of professional schools and societies the total aggregates 84, or about 40 per cent of the 210 libraries having over 50,000 in 1908. Again adding to these the large reference libraries would bring the number of libraries devoted to scholarly research up to about 50 per cent. of the total number of large libraries in the country. That is, indeed, a remarkable development, but will the facts support Prof. Root's contention that the library devoted to scholarly research is to be the dominant type of large library in the future. Let us examine the situation a little more carefully.

There were, it is true, only two college libraries included among the 18 large libraries in 1876, or about 11 per cent. of the whole number, and that number has increased to 54 out of 210, or an increase of nearly one-fourth or nearly 25 per cent., making a net increase over 1876 of 14 per cent.; but, on the other hand, there were only three public libraries among the 18 large libraries in 1876, or 16 2-3 per cent. of the whole, which number had increased to 69 in 1908, or nearly 33 per cent. of the whole,—a net gain of 17 per cent. as against a net gain of 14 per cent. of college libraries. But Prof. Root adds the libraries of professional schools and societies and the large reference libraries to the number of college libraries in 1908, thereby bringing the total increase of this class of libraries up to 50 per cent. Adding this class of libraries to the two college libraries which form the basis of comparison in 1876, we find there were six libraries in this class of scholarly libraries in 1876, or a percentage of 33 per cent of the large libraries of that period. The net gain of this class of library from 1876 to 1908 is therefore 17 per cent. and not 50 per cent., or exactly the same as the net gain of the percentage of public libraries to the whole number of large libraries from 1876 to 1908. It would seem, therefore, that honors are even as between the development of the large scholarly library and the large public library. State and federal libraries and subscription libraries, which might from some points of view very properly be classified with public libraries, have been omitted from consideration. The growth of all groups has been phenomenal, and that the figures presented afford no basis for a prediction as to future predominance in nowise detracts from the value of Prof. Root's exposition of the future needs and problems of college and reference libraries, but in the interest of the history of

library development, it has seemed worth while to set forth these facts.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE.

THE GERMAN BOOKTRADE AND THE AMERICAN BOOKBUYER

Editor of *The Library Journal*:

Dear Sir:—I am told that in the *New York Herald* an English bookdealer offers his services as European agent, "as it is possible that, owing to the present war, many libraries of public bodies who hitherto have been supplied by German agencies, have found their supplies cut off." I herewith beg to state that there is no interruption whatever of the relations between the German booktrade and the American bookbuyers, although, of course, an occasional short delay cannot be avoided. The regular mail service between both countries is kept up through the medium of neutral ports and all orders received can be filled as usual. Books and periodicals are sent either by mail or by parcel-post or by freight at the choice of the American customers.

As I think it to be important for most American libraries to know this fact, I would be obliged to you for bringing it to the knowledge of your readers.

Very truly yours,

OTTO HARRASSOWITZ

Leipzig, Oct. 21, 1914.

LOST AND STOLEN BOOKS

Editor *The Library Journal*:

I wonder if you or any of your readers could give me an idea of what may be considered a reasonable proportion of wastage in the way of lost and stolen books in a well organized open access library. This is a point which is of great importance to every library and the ideas of fellow librarians on the matter would, I think, be of interest to the profession.

Yours faithfully,

NEWTON M. DUTT,

State librarian, and reader to His
Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad

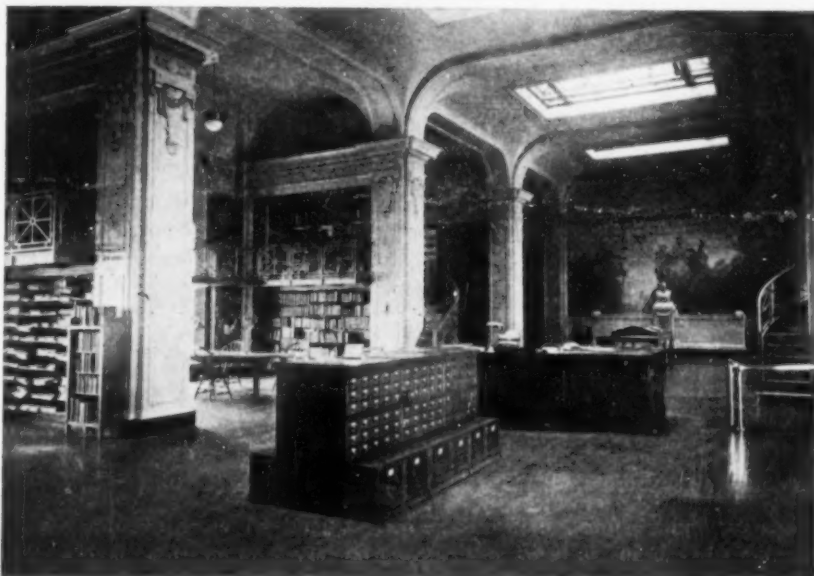
Central Library Dept., Baroda,
Oct. 9, 1914.

Library Calendar

Dec. 31-Jan. 1. American Library Association.
Midwinter meetings, Chicago.

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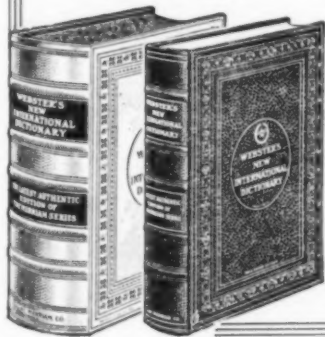
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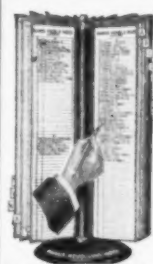
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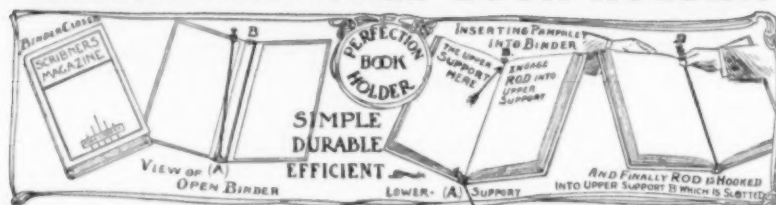
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 Harrassowitz, Otto, Querstrasse 14, Leipzig, Germany.
 Hiersemann, Karl W., Königstrasse 29, Leipzig, Germany.
 Higham, Charles, & Son, 27a Farringdon St., London, E. C. (Theology, second hand and remainders.)
 Junk, W., Berlin, Kurfurstendamm. (Science.)
 Lemcke & Buechner (London, Paris, Leipzig), New York.
 Nijhoff, Martinus, Lange Voorhout 9, The Hague, Holland.
 Olschki, Leo, S., Publisher and Antiquarian Bookseller, Florence, Italy. (Americana, Incunabula, Mus with and without illuminations, Dante Books, rare books of every kind, artistic bindings, prints, etc.)
 Quaritch, Bernard, 11 Grafton St., New Bond St., London, England.
 Rosenthal's Antiquariat (Ludwig), Hildegardstrasse 14, Munich, Germany. (American Books and Prints, Incunabula, Mus., Rare books, Prints.) (Showrooms, Lenbachplatz 6.) 150 catalogues issued.
 Salby, George, 63 Great Russell St., London, W. C.
 Sotheman, Henry, & Co., 140 Strand, London, W. C.
 Stechert, G. E., & Co., 151-155 W. 25th St., New York; also Leipzig, London, Paris.
 Stevens, Son & Stiles, 39 Great Russell St., London, W. C. (Americana and Economics.)
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